

FORGET NOT
The very Great BARGAINS
NOW OFFERED AT
KURTZ'S NEW STORE!

WE have now on hand a choice and full assortment of all descriptions of WINTER GOODS, which we offer now, as usual, at remarkably low rates. Persons wishing bargains in the Dry Goods line will be sure to be suited by calling at **Kurtz's Cheap Store.**

FRENCH MERINOES, all shades: figured Delaines, at 12½, 15 and 25 cts.; plain and printed Cashmeres, at 25, 31½ and 37½ cents; super black Alpaca at 20, 25 and 37½ cents—**at Kurtz's.**

SPLendid LONG SHAWLS, at prices varying from \$2 to \$7 50; figured and black Dress SILKS, very cheap; also Blankets, Flannels, Tickings, &c.—**to be had at Kurtz's.**

Together with an assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, STOCKS, CRAVATS, GLOVES, HOSIERY, &c., &c. We close as we began, with the wholesome advice and significant motto, that if you want bargains forget not the Cheap and New Store!

KURTZ'S.
Dec. 21.

FRESH ARRIVAL.
CLOCKS, WATCHES,
AND JEWELRY.

THE subscriber tenders his acknowledgments to his friends and the public for the liberal patronage hitherto extended to him, and respectfully informs them that he has just received from the city a new assortment of

CLOCKS
OF ALL KINDS—ALSO,
JEWELRY,
such as Rings, Breast-pins, Ear Rings, Watch Chains, Watch Keys, Guards, &c., &c. Also, **SPECTACLES,** and Glasses of all kinds and qualities—all of which will be sold low.

Clocks and Watches REPAIRED, as usual, at short notice. Establishment in Chambersburg street, next door to S. H. Buehler's Book and Drug Store.

ALEXANDER FRAZER.
July 31.

THE WHY'S & WHEREFORE'S.

THESE are the times in which men look for the doings of the world and general information to the Press, which is, by-the-by, the true path-finder for business men, as well as those who wish to make every Penny count most for themselves. This being the order of the day, the undersigned wishes to keep with the current, and at the same time give the reader a good hint which path to travel to make his money count most. A few good reasons will satisfy the reader at once why it is that the undersigned will and can sell any gentleman a suit of Ready-made Clothing, from the commonest every day suit, to a fine Sunday and superlative wedding suit, cheaper than any other establishment. In the first place, then, he is able to sell cheaper than other establishments, because he is well acquainted with his business. He buys and sells for Cash, and knows when and where and how to purchase his goods. "Goods well bought are half sold." Even if he had no advantages over any one in his line of business, he can still undersell them, because he requires no large profits to make up for large expenses. He attends to his business himself, and therefore incurs but small expenses, comparatively speaking, in carrying on the same. He sells his Goods for Cash, and therefore requires no large profits to make up for loss sustained by credit sales. No one will doubt that the Cash and One-price system, together with small profits, is the best mode of dealing and most advantageous to the purchaser. If any one doubts this, he will be convinced of its truth by calling at the

Clothing & Variety Store,
opposite the Bank, where he will find a large assortment of all kinds of Ready-made Clothing, for men and boys' wear, together with every article in his line of business—Cloaks, Over Coats, frock, sack, business and dress Coats, Pants and Vests of all descriptions, Woollen Undershirts and Drawers, all kinds of Shirts, Collars, Cravats, Handkerchiefs, Silk Gloves and Stockings, Whippers, Caps, Hats, together with some fancy articles—Jewelry, Pistols, Knives, and a new Six-shooters, all of which he will with pleasure exhibit for examination to those who call upon him. The prices are such as will satisfy every one that this is the place to buy Fall and Winter Clothing. You will be asked but one price, with but a very small profit. The subscriber takes this occasion to tender to the public his thanks for the liberal patronage which he has thus far received, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the same. Also for sale, a very good and neatly trimmed ROCKAWAY BUGGY, with standing top, and a second-hand Buggy, which will be disposed of very low for cash.

MARCUS SAMSON.
Gettysburg, Oct. 1.

Freights from Philadelphia.
REGULAR LINE OF CARS.

THE subscriber runs a Regular Line of Burthen Cars between PHILADELPHIA AND YORK, for the Transportation of all kinds of Freight to or from York and the adjoining Counties.

Prices of Freight on Merchandise generally, 30 cents per hundred.

Groceries or Hardware, when 100 lbs or more, 25 cents per hundred.

Coffee, in 5000 lbs. or more, 20 cents per hundred.

Salt per sack, 50 cents per hundred.

All kinds of Freight to Philadelphia solicited and carried at low rates.

Warehouse in Philadelphia at No. 345 Market street—A. L. GERRARD, Agent.

Warehouse in York at R. C. Road Depot, adjoining P. A. & S. Station.

HENRY BAUTHELI.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Legatees and other persons concerned, that the **ADMINISTRATOR ACCOUNTS** of the deceased persons hereinafter mentioned, will be presented at the Orphans' Court of Adams county, for confirmation and allowance, on **Tuesday the 26th day of February inst. viz:**

The first and final account of William Plank, Administrator of the estate of Elizabeth Guise, deceased.

The account of George Robinette, Executor of the last will and testament of Martin Gardner, deceased.

The first and final account of John Brough, Administrator of the estate of Peter B. Haines, deceased.

The first and final account of Robert M. Ihleny and Robert K. M. Ihleny, Executors of the last will and testament of William M. Ihleny, deceased, who was one of the Executors of Robert M. Ihleny, (the elder) deceased.

The first and final account of Jacob Cover, Executor of the last will and testament of Elizabeth Rhea, deceased.

The first account of Michael Levenstine, Administrator of the estate of Alloways Miller, deceased.

The second and final account of George Jacobs and David Jacobs, Administrators of the estate of Samuel Jacobs, deceased.

The first and final account of Jacob Deardorff, Administrator of the estate of Solomon Bingham, deceased.

The first account of Abraham Spangler, Administrator of the estate of John William Spangler, deceased.

The first and final account of Henry Rice, Administrator of the estate of Jacob P. Hartzell, deceased.

The account of Michael Hoff, Executor of the last will and testament of Jacob Hoff, deceased.

WM. W. HAMERSLY, REGISTER.
Register's Office, Gettysburg, Pa.
Feb. 4, 1850.

PLASTERING.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing those who desire to have any PLASTERING done, that he will attend to the same for them, and will execute his work in the best manner, as he has had long experience in the business. He hopes they will give him a call. He can be found at his residence in Washington street, near the Catholic Church.

PHILIP KRICKSER.
Gettysburg, Jan. 28.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, Commissioners appointed by the Court of Quarter Sessions of Adams county, to inquire into the propriety of altering the lines between the townships of Butler and Menallen, in said county, (along the Northern boundary of Butler township,) give notice that they will meet at the house of Wm. H. Wright, in Butler township, on **Thursday the 28th day of February inst.** at 11 o'clock, A. M., to proceed to the duties of their appointment, when and where all persons interested may attend.

GEORGE DEARDORFF, }
JOHN LEHMAN, }
JOHN BROUGH, }
Feb. 11.

NOTICE.

Estate of William Thomas, deceased.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of WILLIAM THOMAS, late of Menallen township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in Butler township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said Estate, to pay the same without delay; and those having claims to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

WM. H. WRIGHT, Adm'r.
Jan. 14.

NOTICE.

Estate of Mary Dietrick, deceased.

LETTERS Testamentary on the Estate of MARY DIETRICK, late of Butler township, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in the same Township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said Estate, to call and settle the same; and those having claims are desired to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

MICHAEL DIETRICK, Ex'r.
Jan. 7.

THE GREAT CHINA STORE
OF PHILADELPHIA.

THANKFUL to the citizens of Gettysburg and its vicinity for their increased custom, we again request their company to view our large and splendid assortment of **CHINA, GLASS & QUEENWARE.**

Dinner Sets, Tea Sets, Toilet Sets, and single pieces, either of Glass, China or Stone Ware, sold in quantities to suit purchasers, for less than they can be had elsewhere.

IN FACT AT LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES.

AMERICAN AND ENGLISH **BRITANNIA METAL GOODS,** in greater variety than ever before offered in the city.

FANCY CHINA at great variety very cheap.

We would invite any person visiting the city to call and see us—they will at least be pleased to walk around our beautiful store, and to view the finest China and the cheapest the world produces.

Very respectfully,
TYNDALE & MITCHELL,
No. 219 Chestnut Street.
Philadelphia, Sept. 17.

COACH MAKING.

THE subscriber, thankful for past favors, respectfully informs the public that he continues the **COACH-MAKING BUSINESS** in all its various branches, at his Old Stand in York street, (formerly Buckingham's) where he has on hand, and will manufacture to order

CARRIAGES,
Buggies, Jersey Wagons, &c.

all of the best materials, and by the best of workmen. **Call and judge for yourselves.**

LEONARD STOFFER.
Gettysburg, April 29.

Poetry.

THE WORLD AS IT IS.

"This world, after all, is a great deal better than we give it credit for. There is more of kindness, friendship, and truth, than philosophers are willing to allow. We like these verses:

This world is not so bad a world
As some would like to make it;
Though whether good or whether bad,
Depends on how we take it.
For if we scold and fret all day,
From dawning morn to evening;
This world will ne'er afford to man
A foretaste here of heaven.

This world in truth is no good world
As 'e'er was known to any,
Who have not seen another yet,
And these are very many;
And if the men and women too
Have plenty of employment,
Those surely must be hard to please
Who cannot find enjoyment.

This world is quite a clever world,
In rain or pleasant weather,
If people would but learn to live
In harmony together;
Nor seek to burst the kindly bond
By love and peace cemented,
And learn that best of lessons yet,
Always to be contented.

Then were the world a pleasant world,
And pleasant folks were in it;
The day would pass most pleasantly
To those who thus begin it;
And all the numerous grievances
Brought on by borrowed troubles,
Would prove, as certainly they are,
A mass of empty bubbles!

Miscellaneous.

HAVN'T THE CHANGE.

BY MRS. MARY GRAHAM.

It was house cleaning time, and I had an old colored woman at work scrubbing and cleaning paint.

"Polly is going," said one of my domestics, as the twilight began to fall.

"Very well, tell her that I shall want her to-morrow."

"I think she would like to have her money for to-day's work," said the girl.

I took out my purse, and found that I had nothing in it less than a three dollar bill.

"How much does she have a day?"

"Six shillings."

"I haven't the change this evening.—Tell her that I'll pay her for both days to-morrow."

The girl left the room, and I thought no more of Polly for an hour. Tea time had come and passed, when one of my domestics, who was rather communicative in her habits, said to me—

"I don't think Polly liked your not paying her this evening."

"She must be very unreasonable then," said I, without reflection. "I sent her word that I had no change. How did she expect that I could pay?"

"Some people are queer, you know," remarked the girl who had made the communication, more for the pleasure of telling it than any thing else.

I kept thinking over what the girl had said, until other suggestions came into my mind.

"I wish I had sent and got a bill changed," said I, as the idea that Polly might be really in want of the money, intruded itself. "It would have been very little trouble."

"This was the beginning of a new train of reflections, which did not make me very happy. To avoid a little trouble, I had sent the poor old woman away, after a hard day's work, without her money. That she stood in need of it, was evident from the fact that she had asked for it.

"How very thoughtless it was in me," said I, as I dwelt longer and longer on the subject.

"What's the matter?" inquired my husband, seeing me look serious.

"Nothing to be very much troubled at," I replied.

"Yet you are troubled."

"I am; and can not help it. You will, perhaps, smile at me, but small causes sometimes produce much pain.—Old Polly has been at work all day, scrubbing and cleaning. When night came, she asked for her wages, and I, instead of taking the trouble to get her money for her, sent her word that I had not the change. There was nothing less than a three dollar bill in my purse. I didn't reflect that a poor old woman who has to go out to daily work, must need her money as soon as it is earned. I'm very sorry."

My husband did not reply for some time. My words appeared to have made considerable impression on his mind.

"Do you know where Polly lives?" he inquired at length.

"No; but I will ask the girl." And immediately ringing the bell, I made inquiries as to where Polly lived: but no one in the house knew.

"I can't be helped now," said my husband, in a tone of regret. "But, I would be more thoughtful in future.—The poor always have need of their money. Their daily labor rarely does more than supply their daily wants. I can never forget a circumstance that occurred when I was a boy. My mother was left a widow when I was but nine years old—and she was poor. It was by the labor of her hands that she obtained shelter and food for herself and three little ones.

"Once, I remember the occurrence as if it had taken place yesterday, we were out of money and food. At breakfast time our last morsel was eaten, and we went through the long day without a mouthful of bread. We all grew very hungry by night; but our mother encouraged us to be patient a little and a little while longer, until she finished the garment she was making, when she would take that and some other work home to a lady, who would pay her for the work. Then, she said, we should have a nice supper. At last the work was finished, and I went with my mother to help carry it home, for she was weak and sickly, and even a light burden fatigued her. The lady for whom she had made the garment was in good circumstances, and had no want unmet that money could supply. When we came into her presence, she took the work, and after glancing at it carelessly, said,

"It will do very well."

"My mother lingered: perceiving which, the lady said rather rudely,

"You want your money, I suppose. How much does the work come to?"

"Two dollars," replied my mother. The lady took out her purse; and after looking through a small parcel of bills, said,

"I haven't the change this evening. Call over any time and you shall have it."

"And without giving my mother time more earnestly to urge her request, turned on us and left the room.

"I never shall forget the night that followed. My mother's feelings were sensitive and independent. She could not make known her want. An hour after our return home, she sat weeping with her children around her, when a neighbor came in, and learning our situation, supplied our present need."

This relation did not make me feel any the more comfortable. Anxiously I awaited, on the next morning, the arrival of Polly. As soon as she came I sent for her, and, handing her the money she had earned on the day before, said,

"I'm sorry I hadn't the change for you last night, Polly. I hope you didn't want it very badly."

Polly hesitated a little, and then replied,

"Well, ma'am, I did want it very much, or I wouldn't have asked for it. My poor daughter Hetty is sick, and I wanted to get her something nice to eat."

"I'm very sorry," said I, with sincere regret. "How is Hetty this morning?"

"She isn't so well, ma'am. And I feel very bad about her."

"Come up to me in half an hour, Polly, said I.

The old woman went down stairs. When she appeared again, according to my desire, I had a basket for her, in which, were some wine, sugar, fruit, and various little matters that I thought her daughter would relish, and told her to go at once and take them to the sick girl. Her expressions of gratitude touched my feelings deeply. Never, since, have I omitted, under any pretence, to pay the poor their wages as soon as earned.

Night Destitution.—Those who habitually lay their heads upon comfortable pillows (says the New York Commercial Advertiser) can scarcely believe that every night hundreds of men and women are wandering homeless about the streets of this great metropolis, without a place to shelter themselves. The chief of police reports that, during the six months preceding last November, 21,620 persons were furnished with lodgings in the various station houses in that city. And what an amount of misery is concentrated in this single fact! And what is the fact in relation to destitution in N. York, is true to a greater or less extent in every large city.

Miss Dix, the philanthropist, is about petitioning Congress for a grant of land for the benefit of the insane. She has ascertained that the proportion of insane in the Eastern States is 1 to 600; in the Middle States 1 to 700; in the Western States 1 to 1300; and the Southern States 1 to 6000! Zounds! We thought they were all crazy at the South, but the boot seems to be on the other leg.

See what Alcohol Does.—(Out of 40 persons admitted in the Albany (N. Y.) County Penitentiary during the last year, 331 admitted themselves to be intemperate; 74 claimed to be moderate drinkers; and there was not one who claimed to be a teetotaler.

A keeper of a boarding house in New Orleans, finding that a tall Buckeye was rather severe on his corned pork and cabbage, after helping his ravenous guest the third time, thus addressed his western friend: "I beg your pardon sir, but I should like to know if you haven't been in the pork-packing business. You seem to understand it thoroughly."

A western editor says he was taught when a boy to refrain from grumbling at two things: the one, that which he cannot help, and the other, that which he can help.

A wise man makes more opportunities than he finds.

OBEYING ORDERS.

Many years ago, there lived in Western Pennsylvania, General ——— a revolutionary worthy, who had done the State some service. He united with the courage and chivalry of the soldier, an impetuous and positive temper which brooked no contradiction of this world, or disobedience of his orders. Ploughing one day on his farm, one of his horses became restive and unmanageable, whereupon the testy Cincinnati struck him so violently on the head, that the animal fell lifeless at his feet. On seeing a favorite steed, lately full of life and spirit stretched on the ground, his rage was changed to regret and self reproach; but knowing nothing better to be done, he disengaged the harness and went to the house. He sent for a fellow who did odd jobs about the neighborhood, to go into the field where he would find the horse, and skin him forthwith, and take his hide to the tanner's.

"What! Old Roney dead?" inquired the man.

"Dead or alive, what's that your business?" exclaimed the General, with characteristic violence, "go do as I bid you, and never ask me questions."

The man accordingly went to his business, and after a considerable time returned for his pay.

"Well, Jack, what do you ask?"

"Why, only 75 cents, General."

"Seventy-five d—ls! I'll not pay it!"

"But stop a bit, General, it isn't much, considering all the trouble. I don't ax for the skinning alone, but then such a work as I had to catch—"

"Fire and furies! Jack!—catch him!—was Roney alive?"

"Aye, General, alive and kicking; and a pretty hot chase I had to give him round the field, before I got a chance to knock him down."

"What! you infernal scoundrel! Did you kill him?" exclaimed the veteran bursting with rage.

"Yes sir; you know I could not skin him alive?"

"You diabolical villain, I'll kill you!"

"Oh, don't, General, don't," cried Jack, effecting a retreat; "there's no law, as far as I know, against killing your horse, though it might be murder if you kill me. Besides, you know, I always obey military orders."

A Western Lawyer's Exordium.—The St. Louis Reveille has a good story about Justin Butterfield, Esq., formerly of Chicago, and now Land Commissioner at Washington, who appeared in behalf of Joe Smith, before the U. S. Court at Springfield. He made this brief but happy opening of his address to the Court, which, rhetoricians must allow, admirably answered every purpose of the longest exordium, and brought him at once to the merits of the case. He said:

"I appear before the court in circumstances such as mortal man was never placed in before. I appear before the Pope (Judge Pope presiding) in presence of angels. (waving his hand to the ladies.) in behalf of the prophet of the Lord," (pointing to Joe Smith.)

A Sharper.—"Why are you like on annual my dear?" said a saucy lover, as he pulled Harriet into his lap.

"I do not know."

"Why, because you are so handsomely bound?"

"Indeed," said Miss Harriet. "Why then am I like a law book?"

"Really, my dear, I cannot tell."

"Because I'm bound in calf."

What the Steam Engine Does.—It propels, it rows, it sculls, it screws, it warps, it tows, it elevates, it lowers, it lifts, it pumps, it drains, it irrigates, it draws, it pulls, it drives, it pushes, it carries, it brings, it scatters, it collects, it condenses, it extracts, it splits, it breaks, it confines, it opens, it shuts, it digs, it shovels, it excavates, it ploughs, it threshes, it separates, it winnows, it washes, it grinds, it crushes, it sifts, it bolts, it mixes, it kneads, it moulds, it stamps, it punches, it beats, it presses, it picks, it hews, it cuts, it splits, it shaves, it splits, it saws, it planes, it turns, it bores, it mortices, it drills, it heads, it blows, it forges, it rolls, it hammers, it rasps, it files, it polishes, it rivers, it sweeps, it brushes, it scutches, it cards, it spins, it winds, it twists, it throws, it weaves, it shears, it coins, it prints.

The Wild Woman has been recently seen again on the banks of the Navidad, in Texas. Mr. Glascock pursued her with dogs, and threw a lasso upon her shoulders, which she eluded, and escaped into a thicket. The creature is about five feet high, and covered with reddish brown hair, which is very long upon the head and neck. It ran with the speed of a deer, and coming to a creek, dropped a stick six feet long and polished like glass. Several settlers who have seen the stranger, concur in believing her to be a human being. Twelve years ago footmarks of three were seen together, but within the last year only the footmarks of one have been visible. It is thought some children were lost or secreted in the woods, and have grown up wild, living upon berries and such things as they can steal from the settlers.

NEW MEXICO INDIANS.

The St. Louis Republican contains a letter from Los Vegas, New Mexico, under date of December 1st, which details the following particulars respecting the capture and death of Mrs. White, heretofore briefly mentioned:

Major Grier has just returned from an expedition against the Hicorillas tribe of Apache Indians. In October, Mr. White, a merchant of El Paso, who was bringing out his family, left his train, as the weather was becoming cold and disagreeable for Mrs. White and child, and came on in advance, with a party of eight persons.

The Indians prepared an ambuscade some sixty miles from Los Vegas, the first settlement, and killed Mr. White and all the men of the party, taking Mrs. White, child and negro servant, prisoners.—As soon as this was reported to the commanding officer of the department, Maj. Grier was ordered with his own company, and Capt. Valdez's company of volunteers, to proceed to rescue Mrs. White, if possible.

Taking Kit Carson and Wainkin Lerieux as guides, he proceeded at once to the scene of the outrage, thence to follow the trail. The Indians had taken every precaution to avoid pursuit. They travelled in every direction, one day going east and the next going west, encamping near where they had been the previous night. On leaving camp, they had moved off in small parties, diverging in many directions, and came together after getting some miles distant. Though seventeen days had elapsed, the indefatigable Kit Carson and Lerieux followed the trail with the precision and certainty of a bloodhound, coming on the camps night after night, notwithstanding their precaution. Maj. Grier finally came upon one of the camps, the fires of which were still burning, and imagining that they had got news of his approach and were flying, he gave chase, and after running about sixteen miles he came upon them. They had again encamped, and were only apprised of his presence by some of their hunters a few minutes before he was on them. They had time, however, to mount their fleetest horses, and Major Grier's were so much fatigued that the Indians could readily outrun them. Five or six were killed and three taken prisoners. In their flight they abandoned everything, and even threw their children away as they ran, so much were they pressed. Their lodges, horses, saddles, bridles, blankets, firearms, ammunition, provisions, dressed skins, in a word, every thing except their own denuded persons, and the horses on which they rode, was captured.—Fifty animals were packed with the most valuable things, the rest were burnt.

When Major Grier got on the ground which had been occupied by the Indians, he found the body of Mrs. White transfixed with an arrow—lifeless, but still warm. She had evidently been put to death, and thus freed from her sufferings at the time the alarm was given. She still had her bible and prayer book, which had been her companions during her captivity. They were marked at various places where she had been reading. The child and negro girl were not seen or heard of, and they are doubtless with the Indians.

Major Grier had Mrs. White buried as decently as circumstances would admit, and that the Indians might not discover her resting place, and that her bones might lie undisturbed, he burned grass over her grave and set fire to the prairie around it.

RE VACCINATION.—We take the following information, which may prove useful to all classes of our fellow-citizens, from the Home Journal:

"First, every individual is susceptible of vaccination; second, re-vaccination is not necessary before puberty; third, the system undergoes a change at puberty, and re-vaccination is then necessary; fourth, vaccination is a sure preventive of small pox; fifth, re-vaccination is a sure preventive of varioloid; sixth, the third vaccination is inert; seventh, the system is susceptible of varioloid after puberty, whenever the individual is exposed to small pox without re-vaccination; eighth, re-vaccination is not necessary if the first operation was performed since puberty; ninth, those who disregard vaccination are always liable to small pox whenever exposed to the influence of that dreadful disease; tenth, if every individual were vaccinated before puberty and re-vaccinated at that revolution of the system, there would be no such disease existing as the small pox."

Agriculture in Indiana.—According to an estimate made by Mr. Merrill, late President of the State Bank of Indiana, the agricultural products of the State during the last year were: 45,000,000 bushels corn; 8,000,000 bushels wheat; 18,000,000 bushels oats, rye, barley, &c. The average price of wheat was 50 cents per bushel—near a market it being .60 to 70 cents; and remote from one 40 cents. The price of corn ranged from 10 to 30 cents, according to situation.

Of the 22,400,000 acres of land in the State, it is estimated that 14,200,000 are first rate farming land, 4,450,000 inferior farming land, and 3,750,000 refuse land. 1,300,000 hogs were fattened in the State during the year, of which it is supposed 650,000 were exported.

Speech of Mr. Cooper.

The following are the remarks of Mr. Cooper, as delivered in the U. S. Senate, on the 11th inst., opposing the reception of a memorial for the dissolution of the Union, of which a sketch was published in our last week's issue.

Mr. Cooper rose and said—
I desire to say a single word before the vote is taken on this question. I have always been the advocate of the right of petition in its broadest and most extended sense. I believe it is a right which belongs to every citizen, that it is

guaranteed to him by the Constitution, and that, antecedently to all human enactments, the right existed. I have, therefore, I repeat, been its advocate, at home, and in the halls of the National Legislature. But I have always discriminated thus far, that the prayer of the petitioner must be respectful to the body to which it was to be presented. This petition I do not think is respectful; for it asks substantially what the honorable Senator from Massachusetts asserts that it does; and that is, that we should violate the oaths that we took at the altar in which you are sitting. It is not respectful; it is not proper; it is asking more than we can grant; and I am therefore bound, much as I am in favor of the right of petition, to vote against the reception of the petition which has been presented.

In the State of Pennsylvania there is a deep, I was going to say everlasting, attachment to the Union of these States, and there is no considerable or respectable portion of the people of that Commonwealth that are not in favor of the perpetuation of the Union of the States to the latest posterity. The sentiment expressed in the petition is not the sentiment of the people of that State, or of but very few of them at least, and I have said that I am acting but in conformity to the wishes of those whom I have the honor, with my respected colleague, to represent here; and that I shall have their approval in voting against the reception of this petition.

Sir, in every emergency, Pennsylvania will be found steadfast to the Union. She is opposed to the agitation of the question of dissolution, whether at the North or the South. She believes it is a question that ought not to be mooted anywhere, and that it is full of mischievous consequences to the good understanding which ought to exist between the different portions of the country. She knows the value of the Union. She understands that her own interests, the interests of her people, are wrapped up in the perpetuation of that Union. But without any interested motive to attach her to it, she is attached to it, and will remain attached to it. She knows that it was achieved by the joint efforts of the old thirteen States—by the mother of the thirty States which now compose this Union; that it represents the sentiments of my constituents fully. The Union is dear to me, because it was achieved by the outpouring of the blood of the citizens of all the States. The earth in the South was moistened by the blood of the soldiers of the North; the battlefields of Brandywine and Saratoga were saturated with the blood of Southern men; and, sir, I am utterly and forever opposed to the severance of this Union. When I, or my children, or my children's children, choose to go to the South, and kneel at the graves of those who perished in the revolutionary struggle, I wish to pass into no strange country; I wish to worship there in my own land. And when Southern men resort to Saratoga or Brandywine, to contemplate the theater of the struggle and the glories of our armies, I wish they may come as citizens of this great confederacy, and not as foreigners, with passports admitting them.

Sir, I hope, when these walls that surround us, when these columns which uphold the dome above our heads, shall have crumbled as granite and marble will crumble under the touch of time, that this Union shall be still preserved, and that, when other representatives, the representatives of other remote generations, stand here legislating for posterity, they will still be legislating for the whole Union, as it now is, with such a star States as may be added in the course of time. I am opposed to the dissolution of the Union. I know that, instead of being respected by the whole world as we now are respected, as soon as we shall have broken up into little confederacies—the Northern Confederacy, the Confederacy of the Middle States, the Western Confederacy, and the Confederacy of the South—we shall be despised; and those who wished to see the problem solved unsuccessfully, of man's competency for self government, will thus have abundant occasion to rejoice. Sir, entertaining these views, I shall vote against the reception of this petition, and, if I know it, against all petitions looking to a dissolution of this Union, whether they come from the South or from the North. And I do hope we shall agitate this question no more; that we shall pour water on the flame that is raging throughout the land; that we will quench it by kindness to each other; by doing nothing to provoke or excite hostility. On the part of one section of the Union against another. Let us regard the benefits of this Union; let us stand by it, because it was achieved by our forefathers, who came fresh from the fiery furnace of the revolution, in which they had been purified from all the dross of selfishness, to concert wisely for the then existing States, and for all that should be added in future.

The Public Domain of the United States embraces nearly 1,500,000,000 of acres. Something of a farm!



ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG.

Monday, February 25, 1850.

Hon. JAMES COOPER, of the U. S. Senate, will please accept our thanks for a valuable document.

Our acknowledgments are due to Messrs. SAYRE and ROBINSON, of the Legislature, for favors conferred.

From the Scientific American, we learn that Mr. Wm. H. ROSS, a resident of New Oxford, in this county, has discovered an improvement in the mode of Tanning Leather, which upon trial is found to save one-fourth of the bark, make the stock weigh heavier, tan it in one-third the usual time, and make a better looking article.

On the 16th inst., a resolution was offered in the Senate of this State, by Mr. Sankey, providing for an adjournment of the Legislature on the 2d of April next.

Graham's Magazine, for February, has been received. Its embellishments are of the highest order, and are indeed beautiful. The contents are original, and of an interesting character.

The community is cautioned, by the York Republican, against a colored man, calling himself Johnson, who has been applying to some citizens for contributions to a church, and to others to enable him to get to his family, besides various other stories. When last heard from, he was in the neighborhood of York Springs. He walks a little lame.

The Canal Commissioners have directed the Superintendents on the main line of the Pennsylvania Canal, to let in the water on the 7th of March, the weather permitting.

Counterfeit notes on the Marine bank of Baltimore, were passed in Harrisburg last week. The persons were afterwards arrested.

President Taylor visited Richmond on Friday last, on the occasion of laying the cornerstone of the Washington Monument, in that city. He was received with great enthusiasm, and every thing passed off well.

A monument is to be erected in the English Presbyterian Church, of the borough of York, to the memory of James Smith, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

The Scarlet Fever is alarmingly prevalent in Baltimore at present. The Clipper states that week before last in one family, residing in the eastern section of the city, four children, of ages ranging from 18 months to 13 years, died within a few hours, and were all buried on Sunday week! The parents of these children were on Thursday week not expected to recover from the same disease.

We learn from the York papers that the dry goods and grocery store of Jacob G. Miller, Esq., in Siddons town, Monaghan township, was destroyed by fire on Wednesday morning week.

The York Gazette states that Thomas Caring, laborer on the York and Cumberland Railroad, was found drowned, on Sunday afternoon week, at the guard lock of the Codorus Navigation. He was last seen, intoxicated, on Friday evening.

Cotton Factory Destroyed.

The cotton factory of Mr. Wm. Mallan, near Reisterstown, Baltimore county, was destroyed by fire on the 16th inst.—partially insured.

Mr. Clay's Compromise resolutions were received at first with a low growl of dissatisfaction by the ultra, both at the North and South. But, with all moderate and thinking men, they are doing the good work of rasping down asperities, and paving the way to a satisfactory arrangement of the great difficulties which have hindered legislation and disturbed the mass of the people since the day that Congress assembled.

Mr. Clay's Speech.

The Washington Globe now says that the number of Mr. Clay's speeches, printed at the Globe office, will not be less than 60,000, and, besides this, an edition of not less than 30,000 will be printed at another office in Washington city.

A Washington letter states, that a bill will soon be brought in by Mr. Dickinson, of New York, to abolish copper cents, and to substitute a coin of the size of a half a dime, to be composed of silver and copper. The alloy is in preparation at the mint.

A bill has been reported in Congress, proposing to change the valuation of "fips" to 3 cents, and "levies" to 40 cents.

The New York Sufferers.

The total amount of funds subscribed in all quarters, for the families of the sufferers by the explosion, was, on Saturday week, \$15,748. When the collections in the churches on Sunday, and the proceeds of the Opera House benefit are added, it will approach, if not exceed, \$20,000.

Great Post-Office Robbery.

The post-office at Wheeling, Virginia, was entered on the night of the 20th inst., and robbed of a large number of letters and packages containing money, drafts and checks, to a very large amount. It has been ascertained that upwards of \$10,000 have been stolen, and how much more cannot yet be known.

Southern Sentiment.

The National Intelligencer has lately published six or seven columns of extracts from the southern press, all denouncing the movements of the Congressional disunionists.

The Annexation movement in Canada is still progressing notwithstanding the threats of executive interference by the government organs.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

In the Senate, on Saturday, the resolution relative to the National Monument at Washington, was taken up and adopted, as follows:

Resolved, That the Governor is hereby authorized and requested to cause an appropriate block of the native marble of this Commonwealth, to be conveyed to the National Capital, to take its place in the Monument to the memory of Washington, and to have inscribed thereon the State Coat of Arms, and these words:

PENNSYLVANIA.

Founded 1681—By Deeds of Peace.

Resolved, That a sum not exceeding \$1,000 be hereby appropriated for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the foregoing resolution.

On Saturday, Mr. Smyser read in place a bill, providing that hereafter no law of this Commonwealth, rendering money owing by solvent debtors liable to be assessed and taxed for any purpose, shall be construed and held to make the same liable to be assessed and taxed for borough and township purposes, but the same shall be exempt from any charge, tax, or assessment for any such purpose; provided, That nothing in this act contained shall be held to apply to any case in which such taxes had been heretofore assessed and paid.

New York Slavery Resolutions.

The slavery resolutions, as amended by the New York Assembly, were sent into the State Senate on Friday and adopted with but one dissenting voice. They instruct their Senators in Congress to vote against the slave trade in the District, to oppose the extension of slavery in free territory, and the jurisdiction of Texas over any part of New Mexico—go for the admission of California; and declare the people of New York will strenuously oppose all attempts at dissolution of the Union.

The Locofocos of New York city held a great meeting in Tammany Hall on Saturday week, to make a demonstration against disunion. They resolved in favor of the admission of California as a State, and also, that the question of the power of Congress over slavery is a matter of dispute between the different divisions of the party—a most important fact indeed. The other resolves are of a general nature, and are singularly misty. After they were offered, Captain Rynders took the stand, and a scene of terrible uproar at once succeeded. Confusion was the predominant trait of the assemblage.

Sufficient returns have been received of the special election in Thomas Butler King's district, Georgia, to decide the choice in favor of Mr. Jackson, the Locofoco candidate. This is a Whig loss.

Mr. Webster is said to be preparing a great speech on the slavery question.

Tremendous Fire in New Orleans.

A tremendous fire occurred in New Orleans shortly after midnight on the morning of the 16th inst. The fire commenced in Camp street, and the building in which it originated, containing much combustible material, and a pretty strong wind blowing at the time, caused the flames to spread rapidly. Twenty buildings were burnt on Camp street, including the Picayune buildings, and some ten or twelve in Bank place. They were mostly stores. Five insurance offices are among the buildings destroyed. A New York Insurance Company, it is said, will lose about \$150,000 on this calamity. The loss is very heavy, and is estimated at about \$1,000,000, but is believed to be principally covered by insurance.

Destructive Fire.

A fire occurred on the 17th inst., in Rhany's extensive hardware store, Batavia, New York. There being no water, the flames spread with great rapidity, consuming Mr. Gordon's house, his office, and dwelling in the rear of the American Hotel, and several other buildings. The total loss by this fire is estimated at \$50,000, on which there is a partial insurance.

Property to the amount of \$30,000 was destroyed by fire in the town of Elmira, New York, on the night of the 17th inst. Among the buildings consumed was the post-office. The fire is said to have been the work of incendiaries, and several young men have been arrested as the perpetrators.

The woollen mill of Messrs. Boyle and Cunningham, near Haverford, Pa., was totally destroyed by fire on Tuesday afternoon week. In their panic stricken endeavors to escape, many of the operatives precipitated themselves from the upper windows; one man was killed and several men and women severely injured and maimed, in consequence. The origin of the fire is attributed to a stone or nail having accidentally lodged in the picker, coming in contact with the machinery, while in full operation, produced fire, and, of course, immediately ignited the cotton with which it was filled.

Good News from Florida.

By a letter from a correspondent of a New Orleans paper at Tampa, we observe that there is a very gratifying prospect of an early and satisfactory close of the Indian difficulties in Florida. The principal chiefs acceded to the terms of the Government, and agreed to emigrate. We see no reason to doubt that they are sincere, and will get ready to depart immediately. The troops are so disposed as to secure their compliance, were they disposed to resist further. The speedy relief of Florida from this troublesome population, and the government from a source of expense and embarrassment, will soon be accomplished.

The Tallahassee Florida of the 5th inst.

gives the terms upon which the Florida Indians have agreed to emigrate, and says that it is believed that the Indians will all be out of the country by the last of May. The following are the terms:

"Each warrior is to receive (before he goes on board the boat) \$500, each woman \$100, each child \$100. Bachelors himself will receive about \$10,000, and two or three and a half each \$5,000 each. They are to be provided with rations for one year after their arrival in Arkansas, and to be guaranteed in the possession of their negroes. It is estimated that the whole cost of the removal will be about \$2,000,000."

Congress.

SENATE.

Washington, Feb. 16, 1850.

Mr. Benton called up his motion to refer the California Constitution to the Committee on Territories; with instructions to report a bill to admit California into the Union as a State, and independently of any other measure.

Mr. Butler, of S. Carolina, addressed the Senate in opposition to the reference, and also in opposition to the admission of California as a State. He was followed by Mr. Badger, also in opposition to both reference and admission. Mr. Badger contended that California had no right to form a State Government. The treaty of Hidalgo contemplated that Congress should act on the subject before California acted. It provided that it should be admitted when Congress might deem proper. He defended the President from attacks in regard to his course in respect to California. He had been governed by the most pure motives, and had done nothing to invade the free action of the people of California in forming their constitution. Mr. Webster followed, intimating that he might probably hereafter address the Senate at length on the subject. After a few remarks from Mr. Hale, the Senate adjourned till Monday.

February 18.

At one o'clock, the Senate took up the resolutions of Mr. Clay, and Mr. Downs occupied the day in a speech against the resolutions.

Mr. Downs showed that the limits of California were too large for one State. The sea coast was 907 miles long. This was half of the length of the Atlantic coast to the Capes of Florida. It was one-third of the whole extent of sea coast, including the Gulf of Mexico. It was out of the question to permit a few squatters to take this vast region as one State, and exclude the whole interior from their share of sea coast. The average length of sea coast belonging to the Atlantic States, and to the Gulf, was 170 miles.

Mr. Clay stated that he was not committed on the subject of the boundaries of California; but he did not see how we could avoid taking her with the boundaries she had fixed.

Mr. Downs resumed, and said it would certainly be hazardous to establish the principle that the South was to be hereafter excluded from all the territories. The convention which framed the constitution was at one time nearly on the point of breaking up on account of the difficulties presented by the slavery question. The non-slaveholding States would have nearly the extent of territory belonging to the South. Even if the Missouri line should be extended to the Pacific, the South would get only a third of the territory, and that the poorest part of it. The South asked but little, and that little was denied. They wished to save their honor—to avoid oppression and degradation. If they were denied this, the consequences would be disastrous—and the responsibility for them would be on the North.

He adverted to the second resolution, and said that it gave up the whole question. It was a declaratory statute. He did not entertain a doubt that if the Clayton compromise bill had passed, it would have settled this question. Mr. Downs, without concluding, gave way to a motion to adjourn.

February 19.

Mr. Downs continued and concluded his speech against the resolutions. He showed that the annual profits of the North, derived from trade with the South, amounted to \$38,000,000—all this the North would lose by a dissolution of the Union.

The proposition, as to the boundary of Texas, took from the South one half that the Missouri compromise gave them. If Mr. Clay's plan should be adopted, there would be no place for the operation of the Texas compromise. If this strip of country did not belong to Texas, then it belonged still to Mexico, for it was ceded by the treaty. It had long ago been acknowledged by Mexico as belonging to Texas.

If slavery was an evil, which he did not admit, it was not to be increased by diffusing it. The evil would be increased by confining it within narrow bounds.

But so far from considering slavery an evil, as even some Southern men did, he deemed it a very useful institution. It was not to be believed that we were wiser than those who had gone before us. Had slavery in the U. S. States rendered any African less happy than he would be if free? Slavery was the only step in progress ever made by Africa. There had been advancements every where on the globe, except in Africa. Slavery in America was the only thing that had ever benefited unfortunate Africa.

But these slaves, so much sympathized with, were happy and comfortable in their condition. They were the gayest, most happy, best fed, and best clothed laboring population in the whole world. They were, in fact, a much happier people than their masters. They had no care for the future, and their labors were light and cheerfully performed.

February 20.

The Senate resumed the consideration of Mr. Benton's motion, instructing the Committee on Territories, to report a bill admitting California into the Union.

Mr. Clemens spoke at length, and argued that California had no right to form a State government.

He commenced upon a supposed concert of action between the lion and the lamb of the Senate, in favor of this motion to force California into the Union.

He saw no reason why a dissolution of the Union should not be possible; but, if not, the responsibility of the consequences must rest on the North. He commented on the views of Mr. Cass.

Mr. Cass explained. I believe, said he, the Wilmot Proviso to be unconstitutional. The proposition had at first been presented to me; I would have voted for it. When it was first

presented, the Southern men did not show the resistance to it which they have since done. Some of them were in favor of it. Subsequently Mr. Cass said he looked into the subject, and

found that there was no power in the constitution to prohibit slavery from the territorial communities.

He was confirmed in his opinion by a consultation with Justice McLean.

He would put nothing in opposition to the Union. As to the Wilmot proviso, it was a project of mischief. Every age has its Wilmot proviso. It came in shapes of all varieties, once it came in the shape of a tea tax.

The South had become excited, and the Southern members were determined to keep ahead of the excitement. Mr. Cass went on to say, that he had heard violent threats long enough. These things, commenting on Mr. Mason's speech, he said, drive us to the wall.

I have heard threats enough—that New York is to be like modern Tyre, and the Southern cities like ancient Tyre—that the North is to be made desolate—I cannot stand this any longer, said Mr. Cass.

We are in the hands of God, and what he will do with us I know not. But from men, and their prudence and moderation, he had no hope.

The storm had rolled over him, and he was broken down. This was his last session here. If a Northern man would not say that slavery was the best institution in the world, the Southern men denounced him as an abolitionist. At home, his moderate course caused him to be denounced as a dough-face.

Fire and blood were invoked on both sides. Every age had its Wilmot proviso, and sometimes it came in one shape and sometimes in another. It was a pretext for commotion.

Mr. Clay denied the right of the Senator from Alabama to animadvert upon any supposed intercourse between him (Mr. Clay) and Mr. Benton. He did, however, say that there was no such concert. His personal relations with that Senator had been restored, and he was glad of it.

Mr. Clemens contended that he had a right to allude to a combination which appeared to affect the public interests.

Mr. Foote spoke at length on the subject of the dangers that surrounded the country, and expressed the opinion that there was a plan to smuggle California into the Union, and that Mr. Clay's resolutions conceded everything to the North and nothing to the South.

After some remarks from Messrs. Clay, Cass, Foote, Hale, Butler and Dickenson, the Senate adjourned.

February 21.

The Senate resumed the consideration of Mr. Clay's resolutions.

Mr. Miller spoke at length on the subject. He commenced by saying that the President of the U. S. had left the city this morning, to assist in laying the cornerstone of a monument to Washington. It was a good act at this time of general excitement. He hoped that this cornerstone would strengthen the foundation of the Union. The country was never more prosperous and powerful than now, and never more discontented. The representatives of the people were never more distressed and embarrassed. Our commerce abroad and at home was never more extended than now—and never more profitable.

Our territory has been vastly increased, and every species of labor was productive. That species of property which produced the agitation had increased in number and value. He did not participate with some gentlemen in their apprehensions of a dissolution of the Union.

Mr. Miller did not conclude his speech, and the Senate adjourned till Monday.

In the House of Representatives, the same subject as that before the Senate, occupied the attention of the members, namely, the resolution to bring in a bill for the admission of California.

On Monday, the Northern members were endeavoring to obtain a vote on the resolution; while the South, on the other hand, were preventing all action on the subject, by perpetual calling the yeas and nays, and making motions to adjourn. The contest continued until after midnight.

On Wednesday, Mr. Stevens, of Pa., made a powerful anti-slavery speech, maintaining principally that the existence of slavery retarded the growth of the Southern States in prosperity and all that pertained to true wealth and happiness.

A fire broke out at Richmond on Monday last, which destroyed property to the value of \$50,000—partially covered by insurance.

A bill has been reported in the Virginia House of Delegates, appropriating \$30,000 per year, for the removal of the free colored persons.

Mr. McDuffie and Mr. Preston, of South Carolina, excepting John C. Calhoun, the most brilliant and commanding politicians of South Carolina, since the days of Pinckney, we regret to learn, are now in utter and hopeless imbecility and idioy, from softening of the brain—the disease which terminated the intellectual life of Southey so long before his physical decease.

A serious riot occurred at the Three Rivers, Canada, caused by a determination to resist the school act. The house of the assessor was mobbed and burnt. Troops were called out, and others had been sent from Toronto. Before the mob could be quelled, the Canadian Institute, the Library and Governor's office were set fire to and burnt down.

The St. Louis Republican states that there will be an immense emigration to California next spring. Scarcely a county in Missouri had not sent its representatives. Iowa and Illinois will also send out great numbers. Though the fever it is thought has subsided on the Atlantic

COUNTY TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

Ev. LUTHERAN CHURCH, 2

Convention met at 10 o'clock, and was called to order by Rev. B. KLEIN, one of the Vice Presidents, in the absence of the President of the last Convention, and opened with prayer by Rev. R. JOHNSON. The Minutes of the last Convention were read.

On motion, R. G. McCreary, A. R. Stevenson, John M. Brinkerhoff, M. L. Stoeber, and A. J. Sell, were appointed a Committee to report officers for the Convention.

On motion of A. R. Stevenson, Esq., all members of Temperance Societies, and friends of Temperance present, not regularly appointed as delegates, were invited to sit as advisory members of the Convention.

The Rev. Dr. SCHMUCKER was then called for, and proceeded to address the Convention in a highly interesting and instructive manner, upon the mischief resulting from the use of intoxicating drinks. The address was an elegant and finished piece of composition, worthy of the occasion which called it forth, and worthy of the acknowledged abilities of the reverend orator.

The lists of Delegates were then called for, and delegations were announced from the following associations, viz:—Beneficial Temperance Society of Gettysburg; Temperance Society of Pennsylvania College; Adams Division, No. 214, Sons of Temperance; Bendigo Mount Pleasant Total Abstinence Society; Mount Pleasant Temperance Society; Fairfield Temperance Society.

On motion, Rev. Dr. Schmucker, C. H. Buehler, Robert M'Ilhenny, J. A. Tressler, and W. W. Paxton, were appointed a Committee to prepare business for the Convention.

On motion of A. R. Stevenson, Esq., it was resolved, That the Rev. Dr. Schmucker be requested to furnish a copy of the Address just delivered, to the Officers of the Convention.

On motion of Prof. STOEVEN, the Convention adjourned until 2 o'clock, P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Prayer by the Rev. D. D. CLARK. The Committee appointed to select Officers for the organization of the Convention, made the following report which was adopted:

PRESIDENT—Rev. D. D. CLARK. VICE PRESIDENTS—James M'Allister, John Colby, Robert M'Ilhenny, Jacob Grist, Samuel Weaver, J. J. Willis, E. W. Stable.

SECRETARIES—Dr. H. S. Huber, Amos W. Maginly, Ellis J. Hamerly, J. F. Concker.

The Committee to prepare business, through their chairman, Rev. Dr. Schmucker, reported a series of resolutions, which, upon discussion and amendment, were adopted, as follows:

The Committee appointed to prepare business for this Convention, respectfully report the following Resolutions:

1. Resolved, That, whilst the fluctuations of the Temperance effort, in some sections of our country, afford melancholy evidence of the inconstancy of some of its friends; the onward progress of the cause in general, inspires us with increased confidence in the excellence of its principles, and with the hope, that, by the blessing of God, it will ultimately and permanently triumph.

2. Resolved, That we regard as entirely just, and therefore cordially approve of, the principle of the law of the State of Wisconsin, on this subject, which allows no man to vend, or to retail intoxicating liquors, until he shall have given sufficient bonds to pay damages, which the community or individuals may sustain by such traffic; to support all paupers, widows and orphans; and to pay the expenses of civil and criminal prosecutions growing out of, or justly attributable to, such traffic.

3. Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to prepare and circulate a petition to our Legislature, praying for such a law for our County.

4. Resolved, That as the traffic in intoxicating liquors is not excepted in the law which requires merchants, mechanics, and all others, to suspend their regular business on the Lord's day, that those employed in the sale of intoxicating liquors in this town and county, are hereby respectfully requested no longer to violate the law.

5. Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to draft a memorial to the Court, praying that it be made a rule of the Court, in all cases, hereafter, to refuse to license Houses, at whose bars liquor is known to have been sold on the Sabbath day, and that the selling of liquor on the Sabbath day, by any licensed House, be made a cause of forfeiture of license.

6. Resolved, That, as Houses of Entertainment for strangers and travellers, properly conducted upon Temperance principles, constitute an important, if not essential, link in the chain of successful Temperance operations, this Convention believes it to be the duty of all true and consistent Temperance men, to aid in supporting such Houses, by giving them the preference over those where intoxicating drinks are sold.

7. Resolved, That while we hold it to be a duty, enjoined by every principle of self protection, patriotism and Christianity, upon all men, to advance the cause of the Temperance Reformation, it is the special duty of the membership of our Churches, with their clergy, to take consistent and firm ground in its behalf; and we exhort them to identify themselves, in some public manner, with the active and avowed sustainers of this humane effort.

On motion of Prof. STOEVEN, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the success which has attended the efforts to imbue the youth of our country with the principles and spirit of the Temperance Reformation, is a subject of deep and lively gratitude, and should invite us to more vigorous and resolute exertion, that the generation which succeeds us may know nothing of those distressing evils, to which we and our fathers have been subjected.

On motion of D. A. BUEHLER, Esq., it was resolved, That the Committee appointed under Resolution No. 5, be instructed to ask the Court, hereafter, to refuse, in all cases, to grant licenses for the opening of new Taverns.

On motion of Prof. STOEVEN, the Rev. ROBERT JOHNSON was appointed to deliver the address before the next annual Convention.

The chair, appointed, in compliance with the 3d Resolution, the Rev. Dr. S. S. Schmucker, A. R. Stevenson and Robert Major, Esqs., a Committee to prepare a memorial to be forwarded to the Legislature.

On motion of Prof. STOEVEN, the Convention adjourned to meet in the Methodist Episcopal Church, February 22d, 1851.

(Signed by the Officers.)

The amount of California gold received at the U. S. Mint, in Philadelphia, from the 9th to the 15th inst., inclusive, was \$1,500,000. The total receipts of California gold at the Philadelphia Mint, up to the 1st January, 1850, were \$1,500,000. It is to this that was added the receipts from the 1st to the 15th February, as above. \$1,500,000 and the receipts at the Branch Mints, held in private hands and estimated at \$25

Jan 21 1964

COMMUNICATED.

Plank Road Meeting at East Berlin.

Wednesday Evening, Feb. 13, 1850.
Pursuant to notice, a meeting of the citizens of East Berlin and vicinity was held, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of co-operating with the citizens of Gettysburg and York, in the construction of a Plank Road from the former to the latter place, making this place a point. R. M. HUTCHINSON was called to the chair, BARNETT HILDEBRAND appointed Vice President, and J. A. WOLF, Secretary.

The object of the meeting, together with some of the advantages to be derived from Plank Roads, were stated by J. H. AULBAUGH and P. R. HARKNESS.

The following preamble and resolutions were submitted by the committee appointed for that purpose, and adopted:

Whereas we have been informed that the subject of a Plank Road between Gettysburg and York has been agitated; Therefore,

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, it is obviously to the advantage of such company to make Berlin a point.

Resolved, That we will co-operate with Gettysburg and York in the construction of said road.

Resolved, That a committee of five persons be appointed to correspond with a similar committee appointed by the citizens of Gettysburg, and likewise with the citizens of York, in reference to the proposed road.

J. H. Aulbaugh, B. Hildebrand, E. Butt, Wm. Wolf, and Charles Spangler, were appointed said Committee. The Chair, being allowed, afterwards added five more, viz: J. S. Hildebrand, E. T. Miller, Geo. H. Binder, Joseph J. Kuhn, and S. Minter.

On motion, the above proceedings were ordered to be published.

The Boston Journal, alluding to Mr. Clay's Speech, says: "Some of the passages in the latter portion of the speech are peculiarly forcible and brilliant. Taken as a whole, we consider the speech one of the greatest efforts, if not the greatest effort of Mr. Clay. Like Webster's reply to Hayne, this speech will rank among the imperishable monuments of American eloquence."

Indian Contribution to the Washington Monument.—The Chickasaw Indians have contributed \$200 towards the erection of the National Washington Monument. In the Council, before which this matter was discussed, these red men boasted that their nation never had split white men's blood in war, and that they regard the memory of Washington with the same veneration as their white brethren.

NEWS OF THE LOST STEAMER RHODE ISLAND.—The New York Globe learns that a fishing smack, while coming to that port on Thursday night, discovered the ill-fated steamer Rhode Island, floating at sea. The Globe says:

On boarding her, they found that though she had a considerable quantity of water in the hold, yet there was no danger of her sinking for a few days. None of the passengers were on board, so that it is supposed they were taken from the wreck by some vessel that was passing. The master of the smack cut the shrouds which held one of the masts, when it was forced up with great violence by the water in the hold, and jerked into the sea, carrying the master with it, who was with difficulty saved from drowning.

A Generous Offer.—Moses H. Grinnel, Esq., has generously offered to equip and fit out two vessels for the purpose of prosecuting the search of Sir John Franklin, on condition that the Government will lend its sanction and countenance by appointing proper officers to command them. The offer is said to have been favorably received, and it will probably be carried out. There will be no lack of officers, we presume, ready and desirous to proceed on such an expedition. Lieut. Lynch has been named in connection with this command.

THE WEATHER IN VERMONT.—A letter from a correspondent at Wells River, (Vt.) dated the 8th, says:

"On the morning of Wednesday, February 6th, thermometers in this village ranged from 37 to 40 degrees below zero. They were lower than at any time in the last 15 years. Several men while walking the streets—I among others—froze their ears or noses before they began to feel the cold. At this rate there will be kindness in the St. Petersburg custom of greeting every friend you meet by rubbing his face with a snow-ball."

Mason and Dixon's Line.—We learn from the Washington papers that the Commissioners on the part of Maryland, Delaware and Pennsylvania, consisting of the Hon. H. G. S. Key, George Read Riddle, and J. P. Eyre, appointed to settle or re-fix the boundaries between the three States, are now in that city, for the purpose of concluding their business with the Topographical Bureau. We learn that the Report of this Commission will give the history and whole particulars of the interesting geographical line (Mason and Dixon's) so often alluded to by the press and politicians, yet but little understood by the public.

Texas "Voice for War."—The Legislature of Texas is very warlike on the subject of Santa Fe jurisdiction. A commissioner is about to start to organize the counties, backed by five hundred Rangers. This is pretty good backing, and as Santa Fe has been placed by the United States Government under the jurisdiction of the military Government of the Territory, which of course will exert its authority, the Rangers stand a chance of seeing some service, unless they are peacefully instructed. At present it looks like a row.

An Iron Jail was shipped from Louisville, lately, for some place down in Arkansas. It was manufactured out of bar iron, and when put together, it will have the appearance of an enormous cage.

Intelligence from Hungary.—The N. Y. Herald has private accounts from a Hungarian source, which show the latest acts of the Austrian Government towards this unhappy country and unfortunate people. It says:

An order has been issued, intended, no doubt, to reach the Hungarian exiles in America, to the following effect:

All officers of the late Hungarian army are commanded to present themselves to the Austrian army, to be enrolled as common soldiers, otherwise they will be considered and treated as deserters. All individuals charged with political criminal offences, whose names have been published in the Vienna Zeitung, are judicially commanded and required to present themselves and make their defence before the proper tribunal, within three months' time.

Among these persons are:—Kossuth, Ex-President, and Minister Szemere, Ex-Ministers Cassimir Bathany, Bischof, Howarth, Vukovic, Eugene Boethi, and Ladislaus Madarasz, the two latter the most distinguished republicans and orators of the late Hungarian House of Representatives; the others all of them active agents in the late attempted revolution.

Our correspondent inquires: "Who would be so senseless as to present themselves before their slaughter benches?"

He adds: A sullen stillness reigns over the country, which it is to be hoped, is the precursor of a storm. Ninety-five Colonels of the Hungarian army have been lately condemned to eighteen years' imprisonment in irons, and a great number of Majors to twelve years' confinement.

Earthquake at Nicaragua.—Mr. Squiers, the American charge d'affaires, writes that an earthquake occurred at Nicaragua, which he represents as sufficiently violent to remove his bedstead several inches backwards and forwards on the rough floor. The tiles on the roof rattled violently; the beams cracked; the people as usual fell to prayers. The undulating motion lasted a minute, and increased in violence, and then commenced a series of shocks quite sudden and abrupt, and then it stopped without any serious damage. The whole continent, particularly Peru, is remarkable for violent earthquakes, which have destroyed large cities.

Distress of Poor Men in California.—A letter from San Francisco, Dec. 30, from a gentleman formerly engaged in business in Philadelphia, says:

It is a mistaken notion for poor men to come to this country. I am engineering on a small piece of wood, where about 50 hands are employed at half a dollar per hour for laboring, which is the lowest wages ever paid in California; and I can safely say, that within the last four or five days I have been compelled to refuse work to some eight or ten hundred men. I am endeavoring to get some other work of the same kind in operation, when I hope to give bread to many a hungry mouth. No man can calculate upon the amount of distress here, unless situated as I have been for the last ten days. I have men shoveling sand that perhaps never before had a shovel in their hand to work, viz: 2 doctors of medicine, 2 captains, 4 first mates, 2 jewellers, 1 dentist, and about 18 to 20 men who have been brought up to the quill or behind the counter. Whoever comes to California must make up his mind to do anything.

A Few of the Experiments of Living.—We have seen a letter from California written by a young physician, who says, on his return to San Francisco from the mines, he paid for the conveyance of his baggage at the rate of 40 cents per pound, walking himself behind an ox cart. He would have landed at San Francisco with but a single dollar in his pocket had not the mate or cook of the craft in which he took passage down the Sacramento required the amputation of his finger. The skipper was so well pleased with the operation that he refunded the passage money—twenty five dollars.

He also states that a young gentleman in gold specs—a recent graduate in Yale College—has commenced the wood-sawing, and is doing well. A Philadelphia lawyer is peddling pea-nuts at a handsome profit through the streets of San Francisco. A young gentleman from this city, after trying hard for a clerkship—commenced digging cellars at San Francisco, and thereby accumulated sufficient to start himself in a less laborious profession.—*Boston Atlas.*

A Windfall for a Jersey Bank.—A letter from a young man of Newark, now in San Francisco, states that \$20,000 in bills of the Trenton Banking Company, were destroyed by the late fire in a gambling house in that city. The individual who suffered the loss, also had \$10,000 in gold in the same place, which was also destroyed. He, however, said that he would make it up soon, and sure enough, in four days he informed the writer, that he was as well off as before the fire.

The Debt of Texas.—The New Orleans Bulletin says that the Legislature of Texas have a bill before them, which bids fair to pass by a large majority, tendering to the General Government a large portion of their lands, on condition that she assume the payment of the debt of the late Republic; and the bill also provides that, in case the United States refuses to accept the proposition of Texas, then the holders of the debt shall have the privilege of taking the lands themselves at 50 cents per acre, payable in the debt of Texas, at par, with interest. The law also extends the time of funding the debt 12 months.

Mr. Clay visited Philadelphia on Washington's birth-day, and was received with great enthusiasm. Mr. Clay looks remarkably well, and moves and acts with the firmness of years ago. Long may he be spared to his country.

Both Houses of Congress adjourned over Friday, in honor of the birth of Washington. In the Legislature of this State, Washington's Farewell Address was read, and both Houses then adjourned.

Baltimore Price Current.

Flour,	-	-	4 68 to 4 75
Wheat,	-	-	1 00 to 1 06
Rye,	-	-	58 to 60
Corn,	-	-	52 to 54
Oats,	-	-	33 to 35
Beef Cattle,	-	-	4 50 to 7 25

MARRIED.

On the 21st inst., by the Rev. James Ziegler, Mr. GEORGE W. GYER, to Miss CATHERINE SCHULTZ—both of Franklin township.

On the 20th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Holland, Mr. ABRAHAM JACOBS, to Miss JULIAN CONNER—both of Wrightsville.

On the 21st inst., by the same, Mr. SAMUEL K. FOLCK, to Miss HANNAH P. SEEL—both of this borough.

On the 14th inst., by the Rev. John L. Grant, Rev. ABRAHAM O. HALSETT, of Bucks county, to Miss HANNAH A. ADAMS, of Philadelphia, (formerly of Gettysburg.)

On the 14th inst., by the Rev. S. Sentman, Mr. LEVI RECK, to Miss MARY C. MARING—both of this county.

On the 14th, by the Rev. Charles Witmer, Mr. DANIEL STROCK, of Mount Pleasant township, to Miss ELIZABETH, daughter of Mr. Isaac Wolf, of Berwick township, Adams county.

DIED.

On the 21st inst., BROCKE STERNETT, son of Rev. H. L. Baugher, D. D., of this place, aged 6 years.

On the 6th inst., Mr. PETER DONOHUE, of Straban township, aged 50 years 6 months and 1 day.

On the 17th inst., Mr. JOSEPH TAYLOR, of Butler township, aged 72 years 3 months and 17 days.

On the 17th inst., at the residence of her son, Mr. WILLIAM SETTLE, of Franklin township, Mrs. SUSAN SETTLE, in the 75th year of her age.

On Sunday morning last, in East Berlin, Wm. McFARLANE, son of Mr. Samuel McFarland, aged 16 years, 11 months, and 27 days.

On the 15th inst., Mrs. MARIA BARD, wife of Mr. John Bard, of Union township, aged about 39 years.

On the 13th inst., Mr. MICHAEL MYERS, son of Mr. Jacob Myers, of Oxford township, in the 18th year of his age.

On the 17th inst., near East Berlin, Mrs. MARIA WOLF, relict of the late George Wolf, in the 59th year of her age.

On the 13th, SUSANNA, infant daughter of John Roop, of Hamilton township, aged 3 months and 14 days.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

At the solicitation of numerous friends, the undersigned will be a candidate for the office of JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, and respectfully solicits the suffrages of the voters of the Borough. Should he be nominated and elected, his best efforts shall be directed to an honest and faithful discharge of the duties of the office.

D. A. BUEHLER.

Feb. 25.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber requests those indebted to him, either by note or book account, to make payment on or before the first day of April next, as after that date they will be placed in the hands of officers for collection.

PETER MICKLEY.

Mummasburg, Feb. 25.

NOTICE.

Estate of Susanna Settle, deceased.
LETTERS Testamentary on the Estate of SUSANNA SETTLE, late of Franklin township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in Butler township, he hereby gives notice to all those persons indebted to said Estate, to pay the same without delay; and those having claims to present them, properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN STEINOUR, Esq.

Feb. 25.

Collateral Inheritance Tax.

STATEMENT of the amount of Collateral Inheritance passing through the hands of Wm. W. HAMERSLY, Register of the County of Adams, from the 1st day of December, A. D., 1848, to the 30th day of November, A. D., 1849, inclusive, viz:

Dec. 29. Estate of Wm. Harbaugh,	\$11 03
1849.	
Jan. 15. " W. J. Stonesifer,	47 92
April 2. " Anthony Flesherman,	12 20
April 6. " Wilhel. Houghtelin,	46 82
" " Mary Bishop,	29 43
" " James M'Knight,	100 00
" " Robert Thompson,	101 03
" " Hannah Blakely,	13 46 1/2
" " Henry M'Divitt,	104 90
" " John Eline,	100 00
" " Jacob Scherly,	50
" " Daniel Eyster,	8 50
" " Wm Long,	47 13
" " Elizabeth Miller,	25 15
" " Catharine Biesacker,	22 59
" " John C. Smith,	28 45
" " Peter Grove,	218 53
" " Elizabeth Wierman,	8 83
" " Christian Glosser,	7 98
" " John Saltzaver,	6 80
" " Thomas Brandon,	40 85
" " Michael Clapsaddle,	3 00
" " Elizabeth Collins,	1 00
" " Joseph Marshall,	6 25
" " George Wortz,	300 00
" " Wm Dietrich,	93 00
" " M. F. Marsh,	5 79
" " Catharine Culp,	10 09
" " George Thorne,	2 50
" " Karl Kenner,	41 31

1,454 94 1/2
Deduct 5 per cent for use of Register,

Amount paid to State Treasurer, \$1,381 31 1/2

1850, February 19th. I, the undersigned, Auditor, appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, under the provisions of the Act of April 20, 1846, do hereby certify that the above is a correct statement of the amount of Collateral Inheritance Tax passing through the hands of Wm. W. Hamersly, Register of the county of Adams, as the same appears by the books and records of said office. During the year commencing December 1st, 1848, and ending with November 30th, 1849.

E. W. STAHLER, Auditor.

Feb. 25.

In the Matter

Of the intended application of ISRAEL YOUNT, for License to keep a Public House, in the township of Germany, in the county of Adams—being an old Stand.

WE, the undersigned, citizens of Germany township, in said County of Adams, being well acquainted with ISRAEL YOUNT, the above petitioner, and also having a knowledge of the house for which License is prayed for, do certify, that such Inn or Tavern is necessary to accommodate the public, and entertain strangers and travellers, and that the above petitioner is a person of good repute for honesty and temperance, and that he is well provided with house-room and conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travellers.

Alexander P. Bishop, Ephraim Swope, Wm. Gwinn, John Barker, H. Shriver, George Sheely, Pius Sreninger, John Burk, John A. Renshaw, George Myers, George Stonewisher, Ephraim Myers, Ludwig Study, Walter J. Bishop, J. A. Shorb, George Gonder.

Feb. 25.

NEW STORE!

Flour, Feed, Groceries, Cedarware, Queensware, Confections, Fruits, &c., &c.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to his friends and the public generally that he has opened a Store in the room formerly occupied as a Store-room by ROBERT SMITH, and recently by CORBAN & KING, on the North-west corner of the Diamond, Gettysburg, where he will constantly have on hand the best quality of

FAMILY FLOUR,

Corn Meal, Buckwheat Meal, Grain, and Feed of all kinds; also a full supply of well selected

GROCERIES,

such as Coffee, Sugar, (brown, white, crushed and loaf.) Molasses, Syrup, Teas, Spices of all kinds, (ground and unground.) Rice, Hominy, Chocolate, Mustard, best Dairy Salt, Cheese, (celebrated Yorkshire and common English.) Rosin, Castile and Fancy Soap, Alum, Chalk, Saleratus, Salspeter, Glue, Tobacco, Segars, Crackers, (water, sugar and soda,) Spermin Oil, Lard Oil, Fish Oil, Fish, &c., &c.

I have also opened a very large assortment of the best quality of

FRUITS & CONFECTIONS,

Oranges, Lemons, Raisins, Prunes, Figs, Cranberries, Tamarinds, Almonds, Filberts, English Walnuts, Palm Nuts, CANDIES, of all kinds and varieties. Also a large assortment of

QUEENSWARE,

Cedar Ware, Crocks, Jars, Door Mats, Baskets, Brooms, Brushes, Combs, Toys, &c., with a variety of other articles too numerous to mention—all of which will be sold on terms that can't be beat. Please call and see my stock.

I have also on hand an assortment of PICKLES, of various kinds, put up in closely sealed jars, and warranted to be in pure vinegar.

All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for Goods.

WM. W. HAMERSLY.

Feb. 18.

PLASTERERS WANTED!

THE subscriber wishes to engage immediately the services of 5 or 6 good PLASTERERS, by the month, to whom the best cash prices will be given. He wishes them to go to Capron Springs, Va. Address

JAMES CONLEY,

Pretton st., between Gibson and Madison,

Baltimore, Md.

Feb. 18.

FARM FOR SALE.

A HIGHLY improved and flourishing FARM situated on Big Pipe Creek, Carroll County, Md., containing

195 ACRES OF LAND,

70 of which is WOODLAND. The arable land comprises 120 ACRES, is divided into fields of from 10 to 15 Acres, all of which are in a high state of cultivation, having been recently limed and enclosed by excellent fencing. This farm is well calculated for the raising of STOCK, as there are about

25 ACRES IN MEADOW,

and the Creek running round one-half of the place, furnishes abundance of water. There is a sufficiency of water for manufacturing purposes, should the purchaser see proper to avail himself of it. There is an ORCHARD on the place, of select fruit trees, peach and apple, young, vigorous, and in full bearing. The improvements are of a superior order, of convenient construction, and built of the very best materials. They consist of a substantial

BRICK DWELLING,

containing eight rooms; a large

BRICK SWITZER BARN,

with stabling underneath, capable of accommodating 14 cows and 8 horses; a STONE SPRING HOUSE, with rooms above; a BRICK SMOKE HOUSE, and other suitable buildings. There is a never-failing Spring of excellent water near the dwelling, and there is a pump in the barn-yard for the use of cattle.

Persons wishing to view the premises will call on the tenant, and for terms, address

Dr. R. E. Aiken,

321 Lexington street, Baltimore, Md.

Feb. 15.

Short Settlements make Long Friends!

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has been in the regular habit of having a settlement of his accounts at least once a year, finding it much the better system of doing business. He therefore gives notice to those who have purchased Goods from him, which are yet unpaid, that he will expect them to call with him very shortly, settle the same, and start anew. He hopes this notice will not be neglected.

ABRAHAM ARNOLD.

Gettysburg, Feb. 11.

JUST RECEIVED.

A large and splendid assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and every variety of DRY GOODS, also Fresh Groceries, Queensware, &c., &c., which he will dispose of cheaper than has ever been done in this town.

Gettysburg, Feb. 18.

SHAWES.

FIRST-CLASS and Common Shawl, just arrived, cheap. Call at KURTZ'S, Corner,

Gettysburg, Feb. 18.

PLAINFIELD NURSERIES,

Near York Springs, Adams County, Pa.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS FROM

15 to 20,000 Fruit Trees,

of various kinds, full grown, ready for transplanting. The largest sized Apple and Peach Trees are retailed at 10 cents. The finer Fruits generally at from 25 to 37 1/2 cents. By the thousand the Apple and Peach are sold at \$70, and the finer Fruits generally at 20 cents per piece.

Three thousand of the Peach Trees are from 8 to 12 feet high, (two years from the bud,) as straight and as thrifty as trees can grow, constituting the very choicest varieties, and many of them but little known in this part of the country, and a large proportion of them very early.

Every person who owns land, if but a lot, ought to set a few choice Peach Trees on it, as, by so doing, he can reap advantage from them in a short time, and realize the luxury of having choice ripe Peaches from July till November.

WM. WRIGHT.

Feb. 11.

THE BEST LARD LAMP.

HOUSEKEEPERS, ATTEND!

THE subscribers take this method of informing the public, that they are manufacturing a new style of LARD LAMP—the invention of the senior partner, and for which they are about obtaining a Patent. This Lamp, it is confidently predicted, will satisfy the wants of the public in the "light" line, and the attention of those using lard for this purpose is asked to it. It yields a brilliant and steady light, while the consumption of lard is remarkably small—its construction is neat, and it does not require the care and attention bestowed upon those heretofore used. So that, taking the economy of the light, &c. into consideration, this Lamp stands above all others, and should command the attention of every housekeeper.

Many of our citizens have this Lamp in use, and all cordially unite in pronouncing it GOOD. All Lamps insured to give satisfaction, or the money returned.

Orders from a distance promptly attended to.

HENRY & GEORGE WAMPLER.

Gettysburg, Jan. 28.

Tin and Copper Ware.

GEORGE WAMPLER also informs the public, that he continues the manufacture of Copper, Tin and Sheet-Iron Ware—at the Old Stand in South Baltimore street, directly opposite the "Republican Compiler" Printing Office. A continuance of the patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

The highest prices paid in Cash for old Copper, Pewter and Lead.

Gettysburg, Jan. 28.

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to me either by note or book account, of a long standing, will please call and pay the same by the first day of April next, and oblige. Very respectfully,

GEO. ARNOLD.

Feb. 4.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

THE subscriber, determined to retire from business, offers his

ENTIRE STOCK OF Dry Goods, Queensware, Hardware, &c.

to his customers, and the public generally, from this date, at prices to suit, without regard to cost. His assortment is full, Goods fresh, and will be sold LOWER than they can be had elsewhere in the County. The public will do well to avail themselves of the present opportunity.

A few barrels No. 1 fresh HERRING, best quality, at \$5 per barrel, and 1 1/2 cts per dozen.

JOHN M. STEVENSON.

Sept. 3.

GROCERIES.

JUST arrived, a lot of

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF ADAMS COUNTY FOR 1849.

Commissioners' Office, Adams County, Pa.

AGREEABLY to an act of Assembly, entitled "An Act to raise County Rates and Levies," requiring the Commissioners of the respective Counties, to publish a statement of the "RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES" yearly.—We, the Commissioners of Taxes of said County, do REPORT as follows, viz: From the second day of January, A. D. 1849, to the seventh day of January, A. D. 1850—both days inclusive:

R. G. Harper, Esq. Treasurer, and Commissioners, in account with the County of Adams, as follows:

DOLL. CTS.		DOLL. CTS.	
To Outstanding County Tax and Quit Rents in hands of Collectors.		By Auditing and Settling Public Accounts,	
Cash in hands of Treasurer at last settlement.		E. W. Stahl, Auditor appointed by the Court to audit Public Offices.	
County Rates and Levies assessed for 1849, to wit:		Public Printing and Blanks,	
Borough of Gettysburg, \$882 60		Assessors' pay,	
Do. Quit Rents, 178 00		Clerk's pay,	
Cumberland Township, 766 12		Treasurer of Poorhouse,	
Germany, 411 21		Fox Sculpis,	
Berwick, 334 29		Prothonotary, Register, and Clerk of Session Fees,	
Huntington, 699 49		Road damages and damage views,	
Lancaster, 440 87		Abatement to Collectors of 5 per cent,	
Hamilton, 772 96		Repairs at Prison and Public Buildings,	
Liberty, 402 78		Council Fees to Commissioners,	
Harrisburg, 657 02		Justice and Constable fees for committing Vagrants,	
Mendenhall, 931 32		H. Shriver and Single pay in full for Conowago Bridge near Connel,	
Straban, 790 53		H. Spalding, pay in full for Bridge across Alloway's creek,	
Franklin, 768 47		Sheriff's bills of Court costs,	
Conowago, 569 73		Grand Jury and Tip Staves pay, 1849,	
Tyone, 379 84		General Jury and Tip Staves pay, 1849,	
Mountjoy, 490 17		Quit Rents paid Geo. Himes due up to 1st Jan., 1850,	
Mountpleasant, 689 49		Postage and Stationery for Offices,	
Reading, 674 70		Dockets and repairing Dockets in Prothonotary's and Register's Offices,	
Freedom, 306 50		Jailer's fees for keeping prisoners,	
Oxford, 383 00		Wood for Public Buildings,	
Union, 616 94		Court Cryer's pay,	
12,364 81		A. Heintzelman, Commissioner's pay,	
To Abatement on State Tax at Harrisburg, 621 05		Jacob King,	
Cash received from D. Schriver, Coroner's Fees for Inquest, for sale of Bonds, (Berlin Bridge), 17 52		John G. Morningstar,	
Jury Verdicts and Fines from Sheriff, 30 00		Tax refunded,	
from H. Denwidie, 14 00		Coroner and Justice fees for Inquisitions,	
from D. C. Brinkerhoff, Coroner's Fees for Inquest, 17 44		Medical attendance on prisoners,	
Court Costs from F. W. Koehler's Estate, 16 02		Wood and Sawing for Court House and Office,	
Additional Tax for 1849, 12 42		J. Aughinbaugh in trust for hobbles and locks for Prison, 16 00	
Cash received of Mr. Robinson on Bridge subscription, (near Chapel), 28 00		Geo. Arnold for 2 stoves for Court House, 25 00	
\$17,256 23		Interest paid on notes, 4 90	
The Outstanding County Tax and Quit Rents appears to be in the hands of the following Collectors, to wit:		Officers pay, Spring Election, 306 91	
TOWNSHIPS.		Officers pay, General Election, 403 30	
1848. John Carpenter, Freedom, \$14 85		Repairs at Bridges, 97 06	
1848. John G. Frey, Borough of Gettysburg, 52 38		Constables fees for Spring Election, 79 15	
Daniel Giff, Conowago, 73 86		Wm. Fickes, Sheriff, summoning Juries, 60 00	
Abraham Waybright, Freedom, 138 36		Directors of Poor pay, 60 00	
1849. John Brown, Borough of Gettysburg, Quit Rents, 32 64		Certificates of Constables' returns, 90 00	
Daniel Polley, Cumberland, 230 12		Exonerations to Collectors, 176 34	
Andrew M. Sherry, Germany, 107 76		Collectors' Fees, 516 22	
Isaac Wolf, Berwick, 34 29		Treasurer's Salary, 249 00	
William Gardner, Huntington, 438 49		Outstanding Tax and Quit Rents, 2,532 33	
Adam Gardner, Liberty, 220 17		Balance in hands of Treasurer, 78 88	
James Wilson, Hamilton, 158 98		\$17,256 23	
John Eiker, Liberty, 132 76			
John Delfone, Hamilton, 210 02			
Jacob Adams, Conowago, 266 86			
John Conrad, Tyone, 40 84			
John M. Master, Mountpleasant, 183 40			
John King, Reading, 111 70			
Francis Felix, Oxford, 70 90			
\$2,433 33			

WE, the undersigned, duly elected AUDITORS to settle and adjust the Public Accounts of the Treasurer and Commissioners of said County, 1849, and having been sworn or affirmed agreeably to law, REPORT the following to be a general statement of said Account, from the second day of January, A. D. 1849, to the seventh day of January, A. D. 1850—both days inclusive:

R. G. Harper, Esq. Treasurer, and Commissioners, in account with the County of Adams.

To the Honorable the Judges of the Court

WE, the undersigned, duly elected AUDITORS-to settle-and-a- County, and having been sworn or affirmed agreeably to law, the second day of January, A. D. 1849, to the seventh day of January,

B. G. Harper, Esq., Treasurer, and Commissions

D. R.

	DOLL. CTS.
To Outstanding Tax and Quit Rents at last settlement,	1,870 50
Balance on hand at last settlement,	2,322 28
Cash received from Mr. Robinson on Bridge subscription,	28 00
Amount of Tax and Quit Rents assessed for 1849,	12,364 81
Abatement on State Tax at Harrisburg,	621 05
Cash received from D. Schriver, expenses of Inquest,	17 52
for sale of Bonds, (Berlin Bridge),	36 19
for Jury verdicts from Sheriff,	36 00
for Fines and Jury fees from H. Denwidie,	14 00
from D. C. Brinkerhoff, expenses of Inquest,	17 44
from F. W. Koehler's estate, (Court costs),	16 02
Additional Tax for 1849,	12 42

\$17,256 23

WE, the undersigned, Auditors of the County of Adams, Pennsylvania, elected and sworn, in pursuance of law, do REPORT, that we met, did audit, settle and adjust, according to law, the account of the Treasurer and Commissioners of said County, commencing on the second day of January, 1849, and ending on the seventh day of January, 1850—both days inclusive: That said account, as settled above, and entered of record in Settlement Book, in the Commissioners' Office of Adams County, is correct, and that we find a balance due the County of Adams, by R. G. Harper, Esq., Treasurer of said County, in Cash, the sum of Seventy-eight Dollars and Eighty-eight Cents, (\$78 88), and in Outstanding Taxes, Twenty-five Hundred and Thirty-three Dollars and Thirty-three Cents, (\$2,533 33).

A. W. MAGINLY, SAMUEL DUBORAW, JOHN ELDER, Auditors of the County of Adams.

February 4, 1850.

Fancy Furs, Muffs, Boas & Tippets. David H. Solis, (successor to Solis, Brothers.) IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER of every description of FURS.

HAVING just returned from Europe, with a select stock of FURS, is now manufacturing them in a very superior style, and turning them out in the most elegant manner, and would invite the attention of MERCHANTS and OTHERS, to his superior and extensive assortment, which, as he MANUFACTURES as well as IMPORTS, he is enabled to offer at such prices as few houses in the United States can compete with.

DAVID H. SOLIS, 55 Arch (Mulberry) Street, 6 doors below 3d st. Next to Louden & Co's Family Medicine Store. Philadelphia, Aug. 20. 6m

*The highest Cash price paid for shipping Furs.

NEW WINE & LIQUOR STORE. M. & A. EAY, WOULD respectfully make known to the public that they have opened a WINE AND LIQUOR STORE in the house formerly kept as Hay's Tavern, Sign of the Indian King, on the south side of Main street, a few doors west of the Market House, and adjoining the residence of Charles A. Barnitz, Esq. in the Borough of York, where they will constantly have on hand for sale a choice and well selected assortment of

Wines, Brandy, Gins, RUMS, WHISKEYS, CORDIALS AND BITTERS of all qualities and prices.

WM. & A. HAY respectfully invite those who may need articles in their line to give them a call, as they are confident that they can please them both as regards quality and price, great care having been taken in the selection of their stock.

York, Feb. 23.

FOR RENT, A STORE ROOM in a very desirable location in the City—possession given on the 1st day of April next. Inquire at this office.

THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

GETTYSBURG FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.

HOLLOWARE, such as Kettles, Pots, Ovens, Skillets, Pans, Griddles, &c. of all sizes, also, STOVES of every size and variety, including Common, Parlor, and Cooking Stoves, among them the far-famed HATHAWAYS.

To Farmers he would say, he has on hand an excellent assortment of **THRASHING MACHINES.** Hovey's celebrated Straw-cutters; the renowned Saylor Plough; also Woodcock's and Withrow's; also, Points, Cutters, Shares, &c.

BLACKSMITHING is carried on in its different branches, by the best of workmen.

THE SADDLERY HAS ALSO OPENED A BOOT & SHOE SHOP, in the South end of the Foundry Building, where, with good workmen and excellent materials, the nearest fits and best work will be made.

GETTYSBURG FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.

Wm. B. McLELLAN, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE South East Corner of the Franklin

Office, by Geo. W. McLehman, Esq.

Dec. 23.

DR. S. P. TOWNSEND'S SARRAPARILLA.

Wonder and Blessing of the Age.

The most extraordinary Medicine in the World!

This Extract is put up in Quart Bottles; it is six times cheaper, purgative, and warranted superior to any sold. It cures disease without vomiting, purging, sickening, or debilitating the Patient.

The great beauty and superiority of this Sarraparilla is over all other medicines while it eradicates disease, it invigorates the body. It is one of the very best SPRING AND SUMMER MEDICINES.

ever known; it not only purifies the whole system and strengthens the person, but it creates new, pure and rich blood; a power possessed by no other medicine. And in this lies the grand secret of its wonderful success. It has performed within the last two years, more than one hundred thousand cures of all diseases of disease, at least 30,000 were considered incurable. It has saved the lives of more than 10,000 children the last three seasons.

100,000 cases of General Debility and want of Nervous Energy.

Dr. S. P. Townsend's Sarraparilla invigorates the whole system permanently. To those who have lost their muscular energy, by the effects of medicine, or intemperance, it is a most valuable remedy, and a most judicious use of the passions, and brought on by physical prostration of the nervous system, lassitude, want of ambition, fainting sensations, premature decay and decline, hastening toward that fatal disease, Consumption, can be entirely restored by this pleasant remedy. This Sarraparilla is far superior to any.

INVIGORATING CORDIAL, As it renews and invigorates the system, gives activity to the limbs, and strength to the muscular system in a most extraordinary degree.

Consumption Cured. Cleanse and Strengthen. Consumption can be cured by Dr. S. P. Townsend's Sarraparilla. It cures Cough, Spitting of Blood, Soreness in the Chest, Hoarseness, Night Sweats, Difficulty or Profuse Expectoration, Pain in the Side, &c., have been and can be cured.

Spitting Blood. Dr. S. P. Townsend's Sarraparilla is a most valuable remedy for Spitting Blood. It cures Cough, Spitting of Blood, Soreness in the Chest, Hoarseness, Night Sweats, Difficulty or Profuse Expectoration, Pain in the Side, &c., have been and can be cured.

Fitful Fits! Dr. S. P. Townsend's Sarraparilla is a most valuable remedy for Fitful Fits. It cures Cough, Spitting of Blood, Soreness in the Chest, Hoarseness, Night Sweats, Difficulty or Profuse Expectoration, Pain in the Side, &c., have been and can be cured.

Female Medicines. Dr. S. P. Townsend's Sarraparilla is a most valuable remedy for Female Medicines. It cures Cough, Spitting of Blood, Soreness in the Chest, Hoarseness, Night Sweats, Difficulty or Profuse Expectoration, Pain in the Side, &c., have been and can be cured.

Great Blessing to Mothers and Children. Dr. S. P. Townsend's Sarraparilla is a most valuable remedy for Great Blessing to Mothers and Children. It cures Cough, Spitting of Blood, Soreness in the Chest, Hoarseness, Night Sweats, Difficulty or Profuse Expectoration, Pain in the Side, &c., have been and can be cured.

Dr. S. P. Townsend's Sarraparilla is a most valuable remedy for Dr. S. P. Townsend's Sarraparilla.

Dr. S. P. Townsend's Sarraparilla is a most valuable remedy for Dr. S. P. Townsend's Sarraparilla.

Dr. S. P. Townsend's Sarraparilla is a most valuable remedy for Dr. S. P. Townsend's Sarraparilla.

Dr. S. P. Townsend's Sarraparilla is a most valuable remedy for Dr. S. P. Townsend's Sarraparilla.

Dr. S. P. Townsend's Sarraparilla is a most valuable remedy for Dr. S. P. Townsend's Sarraparilla.

Dr. S. P. Townsend's Sarraparilla is a most valuable remedy for Dr. S. P. Townsend's Sarraparilla.

Dr. S. P. Townsend's Sarraparilla is a most valuable remedy for Dr. S. P. Townsend's Sarraparilla.

Dr. S. P. Townsend's Sarraparilla is a most valuable remedy for Dr. S. P. Townsend's Sarraparilla.

Dr. S. P. Townsend's Sarraparilla is a most valuable remedy for Dr. S. P. Townsend's Sarraparilla.

Dr. S. P. Townsend's Sarraparilla is a most valuable remedy for Dr. S. P. Townsend's Sarraparilla.

Dr. S. P. Townsend's Sarraparilla is a most valuable remedy for Dr. S. P. Townsend's Sarraparilla.

Dr. S. P. Townsend's Sarraparilla is a most valuable remedy for Dr. S. P. Townsend's Sarraparilla.

Dr. S. P. Townsend's Sarraparilla is a most valuable remedy for Dr. S. P. Townsend's Sarraparilla.

Dr. S. P. Townsend's Sarraparilla is a most valuable remedy for Dr. S. P. Townsend's Sarraparilla.

Dr. S. P. Townsend's Sarraparilla is a most valuable remedy for Dr. S. P. Townsend's Sarraparilla.

Dr. S. P. Townsend's Sarraparilla is a most valuable remedy for Dr. S. P. Townsend's Sarraparilla.

Dr. S. P. Townsend's Sarraparilla is a most valuable remedy for Dr. S. P. Townsend's Sarraparilla.

Dr. S. P. Townsend's Sarraparilla is a most valuable remedy for Dr. S. P. Townsend's Sarraparilla.

Dr. S. P. Townsend's Sarraparilla is a most valuable remedy for Dr. S. P. Townsend's Sarraparilla.

Dr. S. P. Townsend's Sarraparilla is a most valuable remedy for Dr. S. P. Townsend's Sarraparilla.

Dr. S. P. Townsend's Sarraparilla is a most valuable remedy for Dr. S. P. Townsend's Sarraparilla.

Dr. S. P. Townsend's Sarraparilla is a most valuable remedy for Dr. S. P. Townsend's Sarraparilla.

Dr. S. P. Townsend's Sarraparilla is a most valuable remedy for Dr. S. P. Townsend's Sarraparilla.

Dr. S. P. Townsend's Sarraparilla is a most valuable remedy for Dr. S. P. Townsend's Sarraparilla.

Dr. S. P. Townsend's Sarraparilla is a most valuable remedy for Dr. S. P. Townsend's Sarraparilla.

Dr. S. P. Townsend's Sarraparilla is a most valuable remedy for Dr. S. P. Townsend's Sarraparilla.

Dr. S. P. Townsend's Sarraparilla is a most valuable remedy for Dr. S. P. Townsend's Sarraparilla.

Dr. S. P. Townsend's Sarraparilla is a most valuable remedy for Dr. S. P. Townsend's Sarraparilla.

Dr. S. P. Townsend's Sarraparilla is a most valuable remedy for Dr. S. P. Townsend's Sarraparilla.

Dr. S. P. Townsend's Sarraparilla is a most valuable remedy for Dr. S. P. Townsend's Sarraparilla.

Dr. S. P. Townsend's Sarraparilla is a most valuable remedy for Dr. S. P. Townsend's Sarraparilla.

Dr. S. P. Townsend's Sarraparilla is a most valuable remedy for Dr. S. P. Townsend's Sarraparilla.

Dr. S. P. Townsend's Sarraparilla is a most valuable remedy for Dr. S. P. Townsend's Sarraparilla.

Dr. S. P. Townsend's Sarraparilla is a most valuable remedy for Dr. S. P. Townsend's Sarraparilla.

Dr. S. P. Townsend's Sarraparilla is a most valuable remedy for Dr. S. P. Townsend's Sarraparilla.

Dr. S. P. Townsend's Sarraparilla is a most valuable remedy for Dr. S. P. Townsend's Sarraparilla.

Dr. S. P. Townsend's Sarraparilla is a most valuable remedy for Dr. S. P. Townsend's Sarraparilla.

Dr. S. P. Townsend's Sarraparilla is a most valuable remedy for Dr. S. P. Townsend's Sarraparilla.

Dr. S. P. Townsend's Sarraparilla is a most valuable remedy for Dr. S. P. Townsend's Sarraparilla.

Dr. S. P. Townsend's Sarraparilla is a most valuable remedy for Dr. S. P. Townsend's Sarraparilla.

Dr. S. P. Townsend's Sarraparilla is a most valuable remedy for Dr. S. P. Townsend's Sarraparilla.

Dr. S. P. Townsend's Sarraparilla is a most valuable remedy for Dr. S. P. Townsend's Sarraparilla.

Dr. S. P. Townsend's Sarraparilla is a most valuable remedy for Dr. S. P. Townsend's Sarraparilla.

Dr. S. P. Townsend's Sarraparilla is a most valuable remedy for Dr. S. P. Townsend's Sarraparilla.

Dr. S. P. Townsend's Sarraparilla is a most valuable remedy for Dr. S. P. Townsend's Sarraparilla.

Dr. S. P. Townsend's Sarraparilla is a most valuable remedy for Dr. S. P. Townsend's Sarraparilla.

Dr. S. P. Townsend's Sarraparilla is a most valuable remedy for Dr. S. P. Townsend's Sarraparilla.

Dr. S. P. Townsend's Sarraparilla is a most valuable remedy for Dr. S. P. Townsend's Sarraparilla.

Dr. S. P. Townsend's Sarraparilla is a most valuable remedy for Dr. S. P. Townsend's Sarraparilla.

Dr. S. P. Townsend's Sarraparilla is a most valuable remedy for Dr. S. P. Townsend's Sarraparilla.

Dr. S. P. Townsend's Sarraparilla is a most valuable remedy for Dr. S. P. Townsend's Sarraparilla.

Speech of Mr. Cooper.

The following are the remarks of Mr. Cooper, as delivered in the U. States Senate, on the 11th inst., opposing the reception of a memorial for the dissolution of the Union, of which a sketch was published in our last week's issue:

Mr. Cooper rose and said—
I desire to say a single word before the vote is taken on this question. I have always been the advocate of the right of petition in its broadest and most extended sense. I believe it is a right which belongs to every citizen, that it is guaranteed to him by the Constitution, and that, antecedently to all human enactments, the right existed. I have, therefore, I repeat, been its advocate, at home, and in the halls of the National Legislature. But I have always discriminated thus far, that the prayer of the petitioner must be respectful to the body to which it was to be presented. This petition I do not think is respectful; for it asks substantially what the honorable Senator from Massachusetts asserts that it does; and that is, that we should violate the oaths that we took at the Chair in which you are sitting. It is not respectful; it is not proper; it is asking more than we can grant; and I am therefore bound, much as I am in favor of the right of petition, to vote against the reception of the petition which has been presented.

In the State of Pennsylvania there is a deep, I was going to say everlasting, attachment to the Union of these States, and there is no considerable or respectable portion of the people of that Commonwealth, that are not in favor of the perpetuation of the Union of the States to the latest posterity. The sentiment expressed in the petition is not the sentiment of the people of that State, or of but very few of them at least, and I have said that I am acting but in conformity to the wishes of those whom I have the honor, with my respected colleague, to represent here, and that I shall have their approval in voting against the reception of this petition.

Sir, in every emergency Pennsylvania will be found steadfast to the Union. She is opposed to the agitation of the question of dissolution, whether at the North or the South. She believes it is a question that ought not to be mooted anywhere, and that it is full of mischievous consequences to the good understanding which ought to exist between the different portions of the country. She knows the value of the Union. She understands that her own interests, the interests of her people, are wrapped up in the perpetuation of that Union. But without any interested motive to attach her to it, she is attached to it, and will remain attached to it. She knows that it was achieved by the joint efforts of the old thirteen States—by the mother of the thirty States which now compose this Union. I represent the sentiments of my constituents fully. The Union is dear to me, because it was achieved by the outpouring of the blood of the citizens of all the States. The earth in the South was moistened by the blood of the soldiers of the North; the battlefields of Brandywine and Saratoga were saturated with the blood of Southern men; and, sir, I am utterly and forever opposed to the severance of this Union. When I, or my children, or my children's children, choose to go to the South and kneel at the graves of those who perished in the revolutionary struggle, I wish to pass into no strange country; I wish to worship there in my own land. And when Southern men resort to Saratoga or Brandywine, to contemplate the theatre of the struggles and the glories of our armies, I wish they may come as citizens of this great confederacy, and not as foreigners, with passports admitting them.

Sir, I hope, when these walls that surround us, when these columns which uphold the dome above our heads, shall have crumbled as granite and marble will crumble under the touch of time, that this Union shall be still preserved, and that, when other representatives, the representatives of other remote generations, stand here legislating for posterity, they will still be legislating for the whole Union, as it now is, with such sister States as may be added in the course of time. I am opposed to the dissolution of the Union. I know that, instead of being respected by the whole world as we now are respected, as soon as we shall have broken up into little confederacies—the Northern Confederacy, the Confederacy of the Middle States, the Western Confederacy, and the Confederacy of the South,—we shall be despised; and those who wished to see the problem solved unsuccessfully, of man's competency for self government, will thus have abundant occasion to rejoice. Sir, entertaining these views, I shall vote against the reception of this petition, and, if I know it, against all petitions looking to a dissolution of this Union, whether they come from the South or from the North. And I do hope we shall agitate this question no more; that we shall pour water on the flame that is raging throughout the land; that we will quench it by kindness to each other; by doing nothing to provoke or excite hostility, on the part of one section of the Union against another. Let us regard the benefits of this Union; let us stand by it, because it was achieved by our forefathers, who came fresh from the fiery furnace of the revolution, in which they had been purified from all the dross of selfishness, to concert wisely for the then existing States, and for all that should be added in future.

The Public Domain of the United States embraces nearly 1,500,000,000 of acres. Something of a farm!



ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG:

Monday, February 25, 1850.

Hon. JAMES COOPER, of the U. S. Senate, will please accept our thanks for a valuable document.

Our acknowledgments are due to Messrs. STYMER and ROBINSON, of the Legislature, for favors conferred.

From the Scientific American, we learn that Mr. Wm. H. ROSENSTEELE, a resident of New Oxford, in this county, has discovered an improvement in the mode of Tanning Leather, which upon trial is found to save one-fourth of the bark, make the stock weigh heavier, tan it in one-third the usual time, and make a better looking article.

On the 15th inst., a resolution was offered in the Senate of this State, by Mr. SANKY, providing for an adjournment of the Legislature on the 22d of April next.

Graham's Magazine, for February, has been received. Its embellishments are of the highest order, and are indeed beautiful. The contents are original, and of an interesting character.

The community is cautioned, by the York Republican, against a colored man, calling himself Johnson, who has been applying to some citizens for contributions to a church, and to others, to enable him to get to his family, besides various other stories. When last heard from, he was in the neighborhood of York Springs. He walks a little lame.

The Canal Commissioners have directed the Superintendents on the main line of the Pennsylvania Canal, to let in the water on the 7th of March, the weather permitting.

Counterfeit notes on the Marine bank of Baltimore, were passed in Harrisburg last week. The persons were afterwards arrested.

President Taylor visited Richmond on Friday last, on the occasion of laying the corner-stone of the Washington Monument, in that city. Life was received with great enthusiasm, and every thing passed off well.

A monument is to be erected in the English Presbyterian Church, of the borough of York, to the memory of James Smith, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

The Scarlet Fever is alarmingly prevalent in Baltimore at present. The Clipper states that week before last, in one family, residing in the eastern section of the city, four children, of ages ranging from 15 months to 13 years, died within a few hours, and were all buried on Sunday week! The parents of these children were on Thursday week not expected to recover from the same disease.

We learn from the York papers that the dry goods and grocery store of Jacob G. Miller, Esq., in Sildontown, Monaghan township, was destroyed by fire on Wednesday morning week.

The York Gazette states that Thomas Carling, laborer on the York and Cumberland Railroad, was found drowned, on Sunday afternoon week, at the guard lock of the Codorus Navigation. He was last seen, intoxicated, on Friday evening.

Cotton Factory Destroyed.

The cotton factory of Mr. Wm. Mallalieu, near Reisterstown, Baltimore county, was destroyed by fire on the 16th inst.—partially insured.

Mr. Clay's Compromise resolutions were received at first with a low growl of dissatisfaction by the ultras, both at the North and South. But, with all moderate and thinking men, they are doing the good work of rasing down asperities, and paving the way to a satisfactory arrangement of the great difficulties which have hindered legislation and disturbed the mass of the people since the day that Congress assembled.

Mr. Clay's Speech.

The Washington Globe now says that the number of Mr. Clay's speeches, printed at the Globe office, will not be less than 50,000, and, besides this, an edition of not less than 20,000 will be printed at another office in Washington city.

A Washington letter states that a bill will soon be brought in by Mr. Dickinson, of New York, to abolish copper cents, and to substitute a coin of the size of a half a dime, to be composed of silver and copper. The alloy is in preparation at the mint.

A bill has been reported in Congress, proposing to change the valuation of "flips" to 5 cents, and "levies" to 10 cents.

The New York Sufferers.

The total amount of funds subscribed in all quarters, for the families of the sufferers by the explosion, was, on Saturday week, \$18,628. When the collections in the churches on Sunday, and the proceeds of the Opera House benefit are added, it will approach, if not exceed, \$20,000.

Great Post-Office Robbery.

The post-office at Wheeling, Virginia, was entered on the night of the 20th inst., and robbed of a large number of letters and packages containing money, drafts and checks, to a very large amount. It has been ascertained that upwards of \$10,000 have been stolen, and how much more cannot yet be known.

Southern Sentiment.

The National Intelligencer has lately published six or seven columns of extracts from the southern press, all denouncing the movements of the Congressional disunionists.

The Annexation movement in Canada is still progressing notwithstanding the threats of executive interference by the government organs.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

In the Senate, on Saturday, the resolution relative to the National Monument at Washington, was taken up and adopted, as follows:

Resolved, That the Governor is hereby authorized and requested to cause an appropriate block of the native marble of this Commonwealth, to be conveyed to the National Capital, to take its place in the Monument to the memory of Washington, and to have inscribed thereon the State Coat of Arms, and these words:

PENNSYLVANIA—

Founded 1681—By Deeds of Peace.

Resolved, That a sum not exceeding \$1,000 is hereby appropriated for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the foregoing resolution.

On Saturday, Mr. Smyser read in place a bill, providing that hereafter no law of this Commonwealth, rendering moneys owing by solvent debtors liable to be assessed and taxed for any purpose, shall be construed and held to make the same liable to be assessed and taxed for borough and township purposes, but the same shall be exempt from any charge, tax, or assessment for any such purpose: PROVIDED, That nothing in this act contained shall be held to apply to any case in which such taxes had been heretofore assessed and paid.

New York Slavery Resolutions.

The slavery resolutions, as amended by the New York Assembly, were sent into the State Senate on Friday and adopted with but one dissenting voice. They instruct their Senators in Congress to vote against the slave trade in the District, to oppose the extension of slavery in free territory, and the jurisdiction of Texas over any part of New Mexico—go for the admission of California, and declare the people of New York will strenuously oppose all attempts at dissolution of the Union.

The Locofocos of New York city held a great meeting in Tammany Hall on Saturday week, to make a demonstration against disunion. They resolved in favor of the admission of California as a State, and also, that the question of the power of Congress over slavery is a matter of dispute between the different divisions of the party—a most important fact indeed.—The other resolves are of a general nature, and are singularly misty. After they were offered, Captain Rynders took the stand, and a scene of terrible uproar at once succeeded. Confusion was the predominant trait of the assemblage.

Sufficient returns have been received of the special election in Thomas Butler King's district, Georgia, to decide the choice in favor of Mr. Jackson, the Locofoco candidate. This is a Whig loss.

Mr. Webster is said to be preparing a great speech on the slavery question.

Tremendous Fire in New Orleans.

A tremendous fire occurred in New Orleans shortly after midnight on the morning of the 10th inst. The fire commenced in Carop street, and the building in which it originated, containing much combustible material, and a pretty strong wind blowing at the time, caused the flames to spread rapidly. Twenty buildings were burnt on Camp street, including the Picayune buildings, and some ten or twelve in Bank place. They were mostly stores. Five insurance offices are among the buildings destroyed. A New York Insurance Company, it is said, will lose about \$150,000 by this calamity. The loss is very heavy, and is estimated at about \$1,000,000, but is believed to be principally covered by insurance.

Destructive Fire.

A fire occurred on the 17th inst., in Rhany's extensive hardware store, Batavia, New York. There being no water, the flames spread with great rapidity, consuming Mr. Gordon's house, his office, and dwelling in the rear of the American Hotel, and several other buildings. The total loss by this fire is estimated at \$50,000, on which there is a partial insurance.

Property to the amount of \$30,000 was destroyed by fire in the town of Elmira, New York, on the night of the 17th inst. Among the buildings consumed was the post-office.—The fire is said to have been the work of incendiaries, and several young men have been arrested as the perpetrators.

The woollen mill of Messrs. Boyle and Cunningham, near Haverford, Pa., was totally destroyed by fire on Tuesday afternoon week. In their panic stricken endeavors to escape, many of the operatives precipitated themselves from the upper windows; one man was killed and several men and women severely injured and maimed, in consequence. The origin of the fire is attributed to a stone or nail having accidentally lodged in the picker, which, coming in contact with the machinery, while in full operation, produced fire, and, of course, immediately ignited the cotton with which it was filled.

Good News from Florida.

By a letter from a correspondent of a New Orleans paper at Tampa, we observe that there is a very gratifying prospect of an early and satisfactory close of the Indian difficulties in Florida. The principal chiefs acceded to the terms of the Government, and agreed to emigrate. We see no reason to doubt that they are sincere, and will get ready to depart immediately. The troops are so disposed as to secure their compliance, were they disposed to resist further. The speedy relief of Florida from this troublesome population, and the government from a source of expense and embarrassment, will soon be accomplished.

The Tallahassee Floridian of the 9th inst., gives the terms upon which the Florida Indians have agreed to emigrate, and says that it is believed that the Indians will all be out of the country by the last of May. The following are the terms:

"Each warrior is to receive (before he goes on board the boat) \$500, each woman \$100, each child \$100. *Boatage* himself will receive about \$10,000, and two or three sub-chiefs about \$5,000 each. They are to be provided with rations for one year after their arrival in Arkansas, and to be guaranteed in the possession of their negroes. It is estimated that the whole cost of the removal will be about \$2,500,000.

Congress.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15, 1850.

Mr. Benton called up his motion to refer the California Constitution to the Committee on Territories, with instructions to report a bill to admit California into the Union as a State, and independently of any other measure.

Mr. Butler, of S. Carolina, addressed the Senate in opposition to the reference, and also in opposition to the admission of California as a State. He was followed by Mr. Badger, also in opposition to both reference and admission.—Mr. Badger contended that California had no right to form a State Government. The treaty of Hidalgo contemplated that Congress should act on the subject before California acted. It provided that it should be admitted when Congress might deem proper. He defended the President from attacks in regard to his course in respect to California. He had been governed by the most pure motives, and had done nothing to invade the free action of the people of California in forming their constitution. Mr. Webster followed, intimating that he might probably hereafter address the Senate at length on the subject. After a few remarks from Mr. Hale, the Senate adjourned till Monday.

February 18.

At one o'clock, the Senate took up the resolutions of Mr. Clay, and Mr. Downs occupied the day in a speech against the resolutions.

Mr. Downs showed that the limits of California were too large for one State. The sea coast was 907 miles long. This was half of the length of the Atlantic coast to the Capes of Florida. It was one-third of the whole extent of sea-coast, including the Gulf of Mexico. It was out of the question to permit a few squatters to take this vast region as one State, and exclude the whole interior from their share of sea coast. The average length of sea coast belonging to the Atlantic States, and to the Gulf, was 170 miles.

Mr. Clay stated that he was not committed on the subject of the boundaries of California; but he did not see how we could avoid taking her with the boundaries she had fixed.

Mr. Downs resumed, and said it would certainly be hazardous to establish the principle that the South was to be hereafter excluded from all the territories. The convention which framed the constitution was at one time nearly on the point of breaking up on account of the difficulties presented by the slavery question. The non-slaveholding States would have nearly the extent of territory belonging to the South. Even if the Missouri line should be extended to the Pacific, the South would get only a third of the territory, and that the poorest part of it.—The South asked but little, and that little was denied. They wished to save their honor—to avoid oppression and degradation. If they were denied this, the consequences would be disastrous—and the responsibility for them would be on the North.

He adverted to the second resolution, and said that it gave up the whole question. It was a declaratory statute. He did not entertain a doubt that if the Clayton compromise bill had passed, it would have settled this question.

Mr. Downs, without concluding, gave way to a motion to adjourn.

February 19.

Mr. Downs continued and concluded his speech against the resolutions. He showed that the annual profits of the North, derived from trade with the South, amounted to \$88,000,000—all this the North would lose by a dissolution of the Union.

The proposition, as to the boundary of Texas, took from the South one-half that the Missouri compromise gave them. If Mr. Clay's plan should be adopted, there would be no place for the operation of the Texas compromise. If this strip of country did not belong to Texas, then it belonged still to Mexico, for it was ceded by the treaty. It had long ago been acknowledged by Mexico as belonging to Texas.

If slavery was an evil, which he did not admit, it was not to be increased by diffusing it. The evil would be increased by confining it within narrow bounds.

But so far from considering slavery an evil, as even some Southern men did, he deemed it a very useful institution. It was not to be believed that we were wiser than those who had gone before us. Had slavery in the U. States rendered any African less happy than he would be if free? Slavery was the only step in progress ever made by Africa. There had been advancements every where on the globe, except in Africa. Slavery in America was the only thing that had ever benefited unfortunate Africa.

But these slaves, so much sympathized with, were happy and comfortable in their condition. They were the gayest, most happy, best fed, and best clothed laboring population in the whole world. They were, in fact, a much happier people than their masters. They had no care for the future, and their labors were light and cheerfully performed.

February 20.

The Senate resumed the consideration of Mr. Benton's motion, instructing the Committee on Territories, to report a bill admitting California into the Union.

Mr. Clemens spoke at length, and argued that California had no right to form a State government.

He commented upon a supposed concert of action between the lion and the lamb of the Senate, in favor of this motion to force California into the Union.

He saw no reason why a dissolution of the Union should not be possible; but, if not, the responsibility of the consequences must rest on the north. He commented on the views of Mr. Cass.

Mr. Cass explained. I believe, said he, the Wilmot Proviso to be unconstitutional. If the proposition had at first been presented to me I would have voted for it. When it was first

presented, the Southern men did not show the resistance to it which they have since done.—Some of them were in favor of it. Subsequently Mr. Cass said he looked into the subject, and found that there was no power in the constitution to prohibit slavery from the territorial communities.

He was confirmed in his opinion by a consultation with Justice McLean.

He would put nothing in opposition to the Union. As to the Wilmot proviso, it was a project of mischief. Every age has its Wilmot proviso. It came in shapes of all varieties—once it came in the shape of a tea tax.

The South had become excited, and the Southern members were determined to keep ahead of the excitement. Mr. Cass went on to say, that he had heard violent threats long enough. These things, commenting on Mr. Mason's speech, he said, drive us to the wall.

I have heard threats enough—that New York is to be like modern Tyre, and the Southern cities like ancient Tyre—that the North is to be made desolate—I cannot stand this any longer, said Mr. Cass.

We are in the hands of God, and what he will do with us I know not. But from men, and their prudence and moderation, he had no hope.

The storm had rolled over him, and he was broken down. This was his last session here. If a Northern man would not say that slavery was the best institution in the world, the Southern men denounced him as an abolitionist. At home, his moderate course caused him to be denounced as a dough-face.

Fire and blood were invoked on both sides. Every age had its Wilmot proviso, and sometimes it came in one shape and sometimes in another. It was a pretext for commotion.

Mr. Clay denied the right of the Senator from Alabama to animadvert upon any supposed intercourse between him (Mr. Clay,) and Mr. Benton. He did, however, say that there was no such concert. His personal relations with that Senator had been restored, and he was glad of it.

Mr. Clemens contended that he had a right to allude to a combination which appeared to affect the public interests.

Mr. Foote spoke at length on the subject of the dangers that surrounded the country, and expressed the opinion that there was a plan to smuggle California into the Union, and that Mr. Clay's resolutions conceded everything to the North and nothing to the South.

After some remarks from Messrs. Clay, Cass, Foote, Hale, Butler and Dickinson, the Senate adjourned.

February 21.

The Senate resumed the consideration of Mr. Clay's resolutions.

Mr. Miller spoke at length on the subject.—He commenced by saying that the President of the U. States had left the city this morning, to assist in laying the corner-stone of a monument to Washington. It was a good act at this time of general excitement. He hoped that this corner-stone would strengthen the foundation of the Union. The country was never more prosperous and powerful than now, and never more discontented. The representatives of the people were never more distressed and embarrassed. Our commerce abroad and at home was never more extended than now—and never more profitable.

Our territory has been vastly increased, and every species of labor was productive. That species of property which produced the agitation had increased in number and value. He did not participate with some gentlemen in their apprehensions of a dissolution of the Union.

Mr. Miller did not conclude his speech, and the Senate adjourned till Monday.

In the House of Representatives, the same subject as that before the Senate, occupied the attention of the members, namely, the resolution to bring in a bill for the admission of California.

On Monday, the Northern members were endeavoring to obtain a vote on the resolution, while the South, on the other hand, were preventing all action on the subject, by perpetual calling the yeas and nays, and making motions to adjourn. The contest continued until after midnight.

On Wednesday, Mr. Stevens, of Pa., made a powerful anti-slavery speech, maintaining principally that the existence of slavery retarded the growth of the Southern States in prosperity and all that pertained to true wealth and happiness.

A fire broke out at Richmond on Monday last, which destroyed property to the value of \$50,000—partially covered by insurance.

A bill has been reported in the Virginia House of Delegates, appropriating \$30,000 per year, for the removal of the free colored persons.

Mr. M. Duffie and Mr. Preston, of South Carolina, excepting John C. Calhoun, the most brilliant and commanding politicians of South Carolina, since the days of Pinckney, we regret to learn, are now in utter and hopeless imbecility and idiocy, from softening of the brain—the disease which terminated the intellectual life of Southey so long before his physical decease.

A serious riot occurred at the Three Rivers, Canada, caused by a determination to resist the school act. The house of the assessor was mobbed and burnt—troops were called out, and others had been sent from Toronto. Before the mob could be quelled, the Canadian Institute, the Library and Governor's office were set fire to and burnt down.

The St. Louis Republican states that there will be an immense emigration to California next spring. Scarcely a county in Missouri will fail to send its representatives. Iowa and Illinois will also send out great numbers, though the fever it is thought has subsided on the Atlantic.

COUNTY TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

BY LUTHERAN CHURCH.

Gettysburg, Feb. 22d, 1850.

Convention met at 10 o'clock, and was called to order by Rev. B. KELLER, one of the Vice Presidents, in the absence of the President of the last Convention, and opened with prayer by Rev. R. JOHNSON. The Minutes of the last Convention were read.

On motion, R. G. McCreary, A. R. Stevenson, John M. Brinkerhoff, M. L. Stoeve, and A. J. Sell, were appointed a Committee to report officers for the Convention.

On motion of A. R. STEVENSON, Esq., all members of Temperance Societies, and friends of Temperance present, not regularly appointed as delegates, were invited to sit as advisory members of the Convention.

The Rev. Dr. SCHMUCKER was then called for, and proceeded to address the Convention in a highly interesting and instructive manner, upon the mischief resulting from the use of intoxicating drinks. The address was an elegant and finished piece of composition, worthy of the occasion which called it forth, and worthy of the acknowledged abilities of the revered orator.

The lists of Delegates were then called for, and delegations were announced from the following associations, viz:—Beneficial Temperance Society of Gettysburg; Temperance Society of Pennsylvania College; Adams Division, No. 214, Sons of Temperance; Bendersville Total Abstinence Temperance Society; Mountpleasant Total Abstinence Society; Hunterstown Temperance Society; Fairfield Temperance Society.

On motion, Rev. Dr. Schmucker, C. H. Buehler, Robert M. Ilhney, J. A. Tressler, and W. W. Paxton, were appointed a Committee to prepare business for the Convention.

On motion of A. R. STEVENSON, Esq., it was resolved, That the Rev. Dr. SCHMUCKER be requested to furnish a copy of the Address just delivered, to the Officers of the Convention.

On motion of Prof. STOEVE, the Convention adjourned until 2 o'clock, P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Prayer by the Rev. D. D. CLARK. The committee appointed to select Officers for the organization of the Convention, made the following report which was adopted:

PRESIDENT—Rev. D. D. CLARK. VICE PRESIDENTS—James McAllister, John Culp, Robert M. Ilhney, Jacob Griest, Samuel Weaver, J. J. Wills, E. W. Stable.

SECRETARIES—Dr. H. S. Huber, Amos W. Magnin, Ellis L. Hamersly, J. F. Crocker. The committee to prepare business, through their chairman, Rev. Dr. Schmucker, reported a series of resolutions, which, upon discussion and amendment, were adopted, as follows:

The Committee appointed to prepare business for this Convention, respectfully report the following Resolutions:

1. RESOLVED, That, whilst the fluctuations of the Temperance effort, in some sections of our country, afford melancholy evidence of the inconsistency of some of its friends; the onward progress of the cause in general, inspires us with increased confidence in the excellence of its principles and with the hope, that, by the blessing of God, it will ultimately and permanently triumph.

2. RESOLVED, That we regard as entirely just and therefore cordially approve of, the principle of the law of the State of Wisconsin, on this subject, which allows no man to vend, or to retail intoxicating liquors, until he shall have given sufficient bonds to pay all damages, which the community or individuals may sustain by such traffic; to support all paupers, widows and orphans, and to pay the expenses of civil and criminal prosecutions growing out of, or justly attributable to, such traffic.

3. RESOLVED, That a Committee be appointed to prepare and circulate a petition to our Legislature, praying for such a law for our Country.

4. RESOLVED, That as the traffic in intoxicating liquors is not excepted in the law which regulates mechanics, merchants, and all others, to suspend their secular business on the Lord's day, that those employed in the sale of intoxicating liquors in this town and county, are hereby respectfully requested no longer to violate the law.

5. RESOLVED, That a Committee be appointed to draft a memorial to the Court, praying that it be made a rule of the Court, in all cases, hereafter, to refuse to license Houses, at whose bar liquor is known to have been sold on the Sabbath day, and that the selling of liquor on the Sabbath day, by any licensed House, be made a cause for forfeiture of license.

6. RESOLVED, That as Houses of Entertainment for strangers and travellers, properly conducted upon Temperance principles, constitute an important, if not essential, link in the chain of successful Temperance operations, this Convention believes it to be the duty of all true and consistent Temperance men, to aid in supporting such Houses, by giving them the preference over those where intoxicating drinks are sold.

7. RESOLVED, That while we hold it to be a duty, enjoined by every principle of self protection, patriotism and Christianity, upon all men, to advance the interests of the Temperance Reformation, it is the special duty of membership of our Churches, with their clergy, to take proximate and first ground in its behalf; and we invoke them to identify themselves, in some public manner, with the active and avowed sustainers of this humane effort.

On motion of Prof. STOEVE, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the success which has attended the efforts to imbue the youth of our country with the principles and spirit of the Temperance Reformation, is a subject of deep and lively gratitude, and should invite us to more vigorous and resolute exertion, that the generation which succeeds us may know nothing of those distressing evils, to which we and our fathers have been subjected.

On motion of D. A. BUEHLER, Esq., it was resolved, That the Committee appointed under Resolution No. 5, be instructed to ask the Court, hereafter, to refuse, in all cases, to grant licenses for the opening of new Taverns.

On motion of Prof. STOEVE, the Rev. ROBERT JOHNSON was appointed to deliver the address before the next annual Convention.

The chair appointed, in compliance with the 3d Resolution, the Rev. Dr. S. Schmucker, A. R. Stevenson and Rev. Major, Esqs., a Committee to prepare a memorial to be forwarded to the Legislature.

On motion of Prof. STOEVE, the Convention adjourned to meet in the Methodist Episcopal Church, February 22d, 1851.

(Signed by the Officers.)

The amount of California gold received at the U. S. Mint, in Philadelphia, from the 9th to the 15th inst., inclusive, was \$1,500,000.—The total receipts of California gold at the Philadelphia Mint, up to the 1st January, 1850, were \$5,500,000. If to this be added the receipts from the 1st to the 15th February, as above, \$1,500,000, and the receipts at the Branch Mints, held in private hands and estimated at \$2,500,000, we have the total amount of California gold received up to the 15th inst